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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

$5,00 Polish Boots
Selling for $3,00 a pair, at 92 Federal street.

Heavy Boots
And shoes 20 per cent. below cost, at 92 Federal street.

Good News.
Great bargains in boots and shoes at 92 Federal street.

The Bill Vetoed,
That anybody sells boots and shoes as cheap as McClintock, 92, Federal street.

Jeff Davis
Must hang. McClintock is selling boots and shoes at 92 Federal street, for less than cost.

All Right!
The President is sustained. So is Sawyer's Barbers' Soap, the best washing and shaving compound known.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants
Will find this a good time to buy, as Barker & Co., are offering extra inducements this week in Dress Goods, and all kinds of Staple Goods, also.

All Wool Delaines,
Double width, all colors, as low as they can be purchased in the East. On the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

The Greatest Sale
Of Dress Goods, that ever took place in our city, will come off this week at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

The Great Clearance Sale
Of Winter Goods, at the Boot and Shoe House of South & Ross, No. 63 Market street, which has been in progress for the last week will be continued one week longer. Now is the time to secure bargains in Boots and Shoes. Every one should avail themselves of this opportunity. Remember the place, South & Ross, 63 Market street, near Fourth street. 2t

Browning Association.
It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers that by the urgent request of many of our citizens the exhibition given by the Browning Association, on last Friday evening, will be repeated at the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Friday evening, March 2 with the addition of several new and attractive scenes. The last exhibition was a decided success, and we know our readers will hail the announcement of its repetition with pleasure, and avail themselves of this opportunity to witness the splendid tableaus, besides aiding a worthy institution. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, Wood street.

Table Linen.
A full line, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
J. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

A Timely Warning to the Sick.
It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *angit* or *fusel oil*, a *mortal poison*, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters contain none of these things, but a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk in life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants. Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Thomas W. Farry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh.

500 New Photographs,
Received yesterday and to-day, at Pittock's.

From Texas and Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—*Galveston*—An article in the constitution was ordered to be engrossed including the clause giving freedom, except for crime, protecting African descendants in their right of property, and allowing them to testify in courts by a vote of 59 against 18.

Interior bureau agents report that armed bands are defying the United States soldiers, and maltreating laborers. Forces have been sent to their relief. Crops were about to be abandoned, and the freedmen removed to a place of safety.

Many compound interest counterfeit notes are in circulation, dated February 15, 1864. Several arrests were made.

The *American Times*, of January 27th, says: several ex-confederates have arrived at Cordova to settle. The American colony at Matlan is doing well and are planting cotton. A Portuguese colony is settling at Huachinango.

Treasury agents at Shreveport are taking measures to send all the cotton stored there, which has not proper permits, to New Orleans.

The steamer Missouri, for New York, and Consorti, for Boston, leave to-morrow. The steamers Gambia and Moravian leave on Saturday for Liverpool.

Stove Founders' Meeting.
ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Stove Founders of Albany, Troy and Buffalo, held a meeting at Troy last evening, for the purpose of taking initiatory steps toward a national organization, for the purpose of resisting the demands of the iron moulders, and taking such steps as shall protect their mutual interests. The meeting was fully attended.

Auction Sale of Coal.
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 20,000 tons of Scranton coal was sold at auction to-day. The auctioneer stated that the Company would continue these sales, bringing their coal to market just as soon as it can be got from the mines.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT AND THE TEST OATH.

EXTRA POLICE FORCE AT THE CAPITOL.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM TEXAS.

THE ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER.

APPOINTMENT OF VOLUNTEER NAVY OFFICERS.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORS

Butler and the Cabinet.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The President was called upon last night by a Congressman and a State Senator, both from New York. In the course of the conversation the President said that the test oath was a little too severe; that many of those that had participated in the rebellion were good men to represent the southern States in Congress, and that the test oath ought not to be applied to them. He added that a mere oath to support the constitution was all that was necessary, for the man who would take that oath was a loyal man. As to the Constitutional Amendment, the President said that no constitutional amendment ought to be passed until the public mind should be quite free from excitement, and the southern States represented in Congress.

In consequence of the turbulent disposition manifested by some portions of the people in Washington it has been necessary to put on an extra police force at the Capitol during the hours of session.

Gen. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, has arrived at Washington from Texas with important reports for the Lieutenant General.

The Lieutenant General reached Washington yesterday morning and at once proceeded to his headquarters, where he is now busily engaged with military affairs.

The *Tribune's* Washington special also says: There was a protracted session of the Cabinet yesterday, at which all the members were present.

Rumors are in circulation that a serious difference of opinion exists between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, both in respect to the financial policy and new political phases.

The statement which has gained currency that the St. Louis postmaster was refused confirmation on account of unfriendly feeling towards the President, and that his rejection was intended as a rebuke to the President, is untrue. It was ascertained that the gentleman nominated for that office was personally hostile to both of the Missouri Senators, and in accordance with a long established usage of that body he was rejected upon that circumstance and none other, and the President was so informed.

The *World's* Washington special says: A bill prepared in accordance with suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy to regulate the appointment of certain volunteer officers in the navy, has been considered. The House Naval Committee agreed to report it to the House. It provides that in time of peace the number of Rear Admirals of the active list of the navy shall be reduced whenever any officer of that grade shall be removed by death or resignation or otherwise, and such removal shall not create a vacancy to be filled so long as peace continues. That promotion to the grade of rear admiral on the retired list shall be made by the selection, by a board of rear admirals, of three commodores from the retired list as most worthy in point of character, ability and honorable service, one of whom shall be selected by the President and sent to the Senate for confirmation. That of the number of line officers of the navy on the active list, five lieutenant commanders, twenty lieutenants, fifty masters and seventy-five ensigns shall be appointed from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for two years. A board of officers is to examine and select the candidates. Any officer who has served for two years has the right to appear before the board and be examined for appointment in the regular navy.

After the Constitutional Amendment is disposed of to-day, the House will take up the Loan Bill, and will probably pass the substitute, offered by Mr. Stevens, for the regular bill, from the Ways and Means Committee. The substitute restricts the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and omits the foreign loan clause.

The *Times'* Washington special says next Sunday will complete one year since the Senators from Tennessee, Messrs. Fowler and Patterson, were elected to their seats in the United States Senate, and it hardly possible that these gentlemen will be permitted to take their seats before their first Senatorial year shall have expired. The indications are that about three-fourths of the Senators will vote in favor of admitting the Tennessee members when the motion comes up.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The streets are full of rumors of Cabinet changes General Butler's arrival at this particular juncture was surmised by some to have been determined by the late break between the President and his Cabinet, and not a few believe he confidently expects a place should any vacancies occur. His real business here is to defend the Government in one or more suits brought up from Indiana for doubtful or illegal exercise of authority and power.

The *Herald's* Washington special also says: Some thirty clerks in the Treasury was appointed to examine applicants for the vacancies among officers of the regular army as it now exists. There were about four hundred and fifty places for which eight thousand applications were made. Something like 280 deserving soldiers, many of whom had served years in the army, passed the examination before this board. It is stated, however, that the real nominations for the places have been made from among the candidates presented by Congressmen, and who have not passed the board. These nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday for confirmation.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SHENANDOAH CLAIMS DISCUSSED.

The Speech of Marshal Forey.

MATTERS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Details of the news in the foreign files, shows that in England the Shenandoah claims were being discussed in a considerably altered tone since the publication of Mr. Seward's last published dispatch on the question.

The London *Times* now speaks of the British officers winking at the transparent frauds, and allowing the British laws to be cheated in a manner that demands inquiry. It alludes to the Australian authorities permitting a grave breach of hospitality, and recommends that the foreign enlistment act should be at once amended.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 12th inst., treats at length the speech of Marshal Forey, and thinks the signs are not favorable to a speedy recall of the troops from Mexico. The correspondent expresses his belief that the sentiments which Marshal Forey uttered, are not very different from those of the Emperor, though he declared that he merely spoke for himself.

Letters from the East Indies, represent the cotton trade as greatly increased during the American war. The shipments for five months alone, during last year, over the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, amounted to two hundred and ten thousand bales, three times the amount for the same period in the succeeding year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent states that one of Gen. Grant's staff, who arrived there this morning from the Rio Grande, having visited the forts, fortifications and garrisons, reports matters there as in a very distracted state, but is of the opinion that the present arrangements of General Sheridan and Gen. Reynolds will preserve peace.

Maximilian's envoy is in Washington seeking recognition, and endeavoring to conciliate our public men. He will be present at the reception of the French Minister this morning.

The fire in Messrs. Cummings & Lockwood's Chair Factory, No.'s 423 and 425 West Thirty-Second street, destroyed the factory, together with its contents. Loss, $150,000. Insured.

The Newark and New Jersey railroad bill, was passed on its third reading in the New Jersey Senate to-day.

In the case of Licore vs. Thurlow Weed, a motion was made in the Supreme Court to-day, to set aside the injuction obtained against the defendants to restrain them from assigning or parting with certain interests in the New Orleans and San Francisco Telegraph Company. The Court reserved its decision.

Tax on Cotton—Income Exempted—The Constitutional Amendment—Alexander H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill providing for a tax of 5c per pound on cotton, and allowing a drawback on manufactured goods exported; also a bill exempting from taxation all incomes under $1,000, and taxing all above that sum at a uniform rate of 5 per cent.

The *Commercial's* special says: If Mr. Bingham presses the Constitutional Amendment to a vote it will be defeated.

Alex. H. Stephens is expected at Washington this week.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison's Address—The President and Seward Denounced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison delivered an address in Brooklyn last evening. He denounced the President's policy in severe terms. He thought that Secretary Seward might better have fallen under the hand of the assassin Payne than to have participated in last Thursday evening's meeting at Cooper Institute.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS

French to Evacuate Chihuahua.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Interview with the President.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

MEETING OF THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Official news from El Paso, the seat of the national government of Mexico, has been received here up to the 2d inst. The French column which had started from Chihuahua to El Paso returned to Chihuahua, and it was understood that all the French troops at the city of Chihuahua were about leaving that State, of which they hold only the capital.

The indications are, from what has fallen from members of the Reconstruction Committee, that a bill will soon be reported from the latter providing for the recognition of the state of Tennessee, and the consequent admission of her Senators and Representatives to Congress.

The postponement by the House until the second Tuesday of April, of the proposed Constitutional amendment, in relation to the protection of life, liberty and property, is regarded by many Members of Congress as a defeat of the measure, at least in the present form, while the majority admit that the principle should be enforced. They are not adverse as to the means recommended by the Committee on Reconstruction to that end.

This afternoon a committee of gentlemen from Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Lamed Page Library Company, waited upon the President to present the resolutions of a meeting held on the 22nd of February, approving the restoration policy of the administration, and the present position occupied by the President.

Mr. Marshall, Chairman of the Committee, said the meeting which passed the resolutions was without distinction of party, and in the course of his speech remarked, "We will stand by you, then, rather as conservative citizens than as partizans. We will stand by you as Pennsylvanians—as Pennsylvania always stood by Andrew Jackson—never losing faith in his honesty or purpose to do what was right, and his power to do it, and never to submit to what was wrong, and his ability to prevent it."

The President responded as follows: "I shall not attempt, gentlemen, to make a formal reply. I beg leave simply to thank you for the kindness you have shown to me and the encouragement you have given me by your approbation of my public policy as it has been presented to the consideration of the country. I can only say that I trust my motives will not been misplaced; and I can but point you to my past course, and my public promulgation of the principles by which I am guided as an evidence of what my future course will be. If now behooves every man to apply himself to the difficult task of understanding the real condition of the country, and to apply the true remedy for all existing evils, by a faithful observance and enforcement of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. It has been our object to heal with a sticking plaster, co-extensive with the wound that was inflicted on the body politic. We thought we had found it, and, still thinking so, we shall unhesitatingly pursue that policy, until the great result is accomplished, or it shall be defeated by a power over which we shall have no control. I thank you, gentlemen, for the approbation and encouragement you have extended to me on this occasion, and I repeat, that I hope and trust your confidence has not been misplaced.

The various members of the committee were then introduced personally to the President, and retired much pleased with their interview.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following circular to the Collectors of Customs, and others, in relation to the termination of the reciprocity treaty:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 1st, 1866.

You have been heretofore advised that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, dated on the 11th day of September, 1854, will expire on the 17th instant. In absence of any instructions from this department to the contrary, you will proceed to collect the special tariff acts now in force as your guide in the assessment and collection of duties, on any goods, wares or merchandise imported on and after the 18th inst., into the United States from the British Provinces at such ports as are without appraisers, and where the responsibility of ascertaining the value, and determining the classification of goods, wares, &c., rest upon the Collectors of Customs. The utmost care should be exercised in determining the value of all goods, wares, &c., imported from any British Provinces. It is competent for the appraiser or any one acting in that capacity to add to actual market value in the principal of either of the provinces of Great Britain

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A meeting of the Iron and Steel Association was held to-day, and was attended by a number of factors from different parts of the country. The association numbers 150 manufacturers, representing furnaces, rolling mills &c. in nearly all the northern states. The president of the association said they were to ask Congress to ward off the danger which appears to threaten the manufacturing interests of the country.

A delegate from Pennsylvania said the association needed a protective tariff of say fifteen or twenty dollars a ton on iron, as one-fifth of the market is supplied by our greatest enemy, England.

The number of callers at the President's House to-day was unusually large. Lieutenant gen. Grant, Gens. Howard and Croxton, also governor Oakley, Senator elect from Mississippi, and many other members elect from the reconstructed States, had interviews with the President.

The Marine Fire Insurance Company—Monterey Deserted by French Troops—Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It is stated in the *Evening Post* that the business of the Marine Fire and Inland Insurance Company will not probably be resumed, but the affairs of the Company will be wound up by the payment of outstanding losses, the cancellation of policies, and the division of the surplus among the stockholders. The report of Mr. Barnes states the aggregate assets now at $699,640,76, and the liabilities, including outstanding, are said to be $239,858,00, leaving a margin of about $90,000. After the payment of all claims, the Company think the losses will be found to be smaller than they imagined, and the assets greater.

The cause of the failure is admitted to be the large and hazardous business the Company has done, which involved serious losses. The insured will probably receive the amount of the premiums paid. The stockholders may also receive thirty to forty per cent. of the amount of subscription, after the regular losses are paid. There is likely to be a conflict regarding the Receiver. John R. Hall, who was yesterday named for that office by Judge Brainard, and this morning Mr. Hackett filed his bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Stanberry has been appointed on the application of the Company and of the Assistant Attorney General.

The Rio Grande correspondent states that Monterey has no French troops, and only 500 Imperial Mexican troops. The city is nearly deserted by its best inhabitants, who had gone to safer localities, where there was a French force. The abandonment of the place by the French troops is owing to jealousies on the part of Mexican commanders. The people desired their return.

The Macon, (Ga.) *Journal* says: The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad have brought a suit against their late President for permitting the use of the road by the late government. Damages to the amount of one million dollars are claimed.

Withdrawal of Bank Deposits—Gain of Currency—Gold Sold.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28.—Some of the banks have withdrawn their deposits from the Sub-Treasury, while there is a steady gain of currency through the receipts from the west. The street is well supplied with money at call, at 6@7 per cent, with rather a preponderancy of transactions at the lower rate. Discount rather more active; paper has a freer currency but at firm rates, prime bills being at 7@8 per cent, and good at 9@9 per cent. It is impossible to conceal the fact, at present, that the street is loud and unanimous in its wrath against the manner in which the Treasury gold sales are conducted. The transactions are made entirely through one broker, a relative of the head of the department. During the last two weeks, $15,000,000 of gold has been sold in this way at the ordinary commission of ½ per cent. Each of the operations have a handsome brokerage, which the street generally felt should not be confined to any one firm.

Stocks are unquiet, except two or three roads, which are under clique management. Governments are quiet.

Gold remains steady at about yesterday's quotations. The demand for customs are moderate.

The *Post* says Wall street is more animated to-day, in consequence of the report which is extensively believed, that all loan bills will be made conducive to inflation, and that the temper of Congress is hostile to all measures looking towards the contraction of greenback currency. This is interpreted to be favorable to higher prices, and is already producing its effects in stimulating speculation.

It is rumored that the tightness of money, and the consequent loss of credit in London by some of the leading railway contractors, may deter for a time the realization of the scheme of the plans proposed by Sir Morton Peto when in this country, but nothing is certainly known.

Harbor for Our Vessels on the Island of St. Thomas.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes: "It is understood that during the late excursion of Secretary Seward to the West Indies, he selected a harbor on the Island of St. Thomas, to form a rendezvous for our national vessels, and that negotiations with the Danish authorities have resulted in securing us of the same, which will be of immense value to our government in case of a foreign war.

The Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The loss by the burning of Obermeyer's mill yesterday morning was $75,000, instead of $35,000, as previously reported. It was insured for $28,500.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution, to fix the rate of mileage for officers travelling on public duty, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The annual report of the Commissioner on Patents was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Conness presented a memorial of the California Legislature, asking for certain amendments to the Pacific railroad bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stewart presented the memorial of the Nevada Legislature against the sale of the mineral lands. Also, a concurrent resolution of the Nevada Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis. Both were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conness called up the bill to grant public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco Bay in California, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Senate took up the bill to grant public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, through Missouri and Arkansas, by the Southern route, which bill incorporates the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and authorizes it to construct a railroad from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast, by a Southern route, and grants every alternate section of land along the route to aid in the work.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill the morning hour expired, and further consideration of it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported the Naval Appropriation Bill for the ensuing year, with certain amendments, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Wm. F. Perry, Senator elect from South Carolina, which were ordered to lie upon the table.

A concurrent resolution that no Senator or Representative, from a lately seceded State, shall be admitted until Congress shall have recognized such State entitled to representation, was taken up.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, took the floor. In the present crisis he said the best mode of action was a firm adherence to simple principles. The first duty requires us to act not for the indemnity for the past, but for security for the future. We ought not fail to examine what was the cause of the conflict that has filled the land with widows and orphans, and a vast accumulation of debt that will hang over us as an incubus on the toil and industry of the country. It is no time to gloss over or attempt to palliate the motives in which the rebellion originated. It is necessary that we should take these motives unto strict account in order fully to understand how to prevent a recurrence of such a rebellion.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, at the close of Mr. Nye's remarks, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden deprecated the slow manner in which the debate progressed. He asked how many speeches were yet to be made on the other side. He gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to sit until it had passed the resolution, no matter how late that may be.

Mr. Hendrick, of Indiana, said the proposition of Mr. Fessenden was unjust. Several speeches were yet to be made on his (Mr. Hendrick's) side of the House.

Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion to postpone, and Mr. Steward, of Nevada, spoke on the pending concurrent resolution. He did not believe the resolution very important in itself or at any other time, but in the present condition of the public, it was of vast importance, considering the breach between the President and Congress. This resolution was like a rivulet trickling down the mountain sides, capable with a few additional drops of the spade, but it was possible to augment into a current of discord, dashing down into an ocean of trouble.

Mr. Steward proceeded to discuss the President's policy, reviewing it at length, and concluding his remarks with the statement that since the dilatory resolutions had been agreed upon, speeches might as well be made upon the pending resolution as upon any other. He denied that eleven States had been declared in insurrection. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation declared the people to be in insurrection, not the States. It was Mr. Lincoln's theory that the people might rebel, but the States could not. In conformity with this theory, he went so far as to authorize one-tenth of the people of any rebel State to form a loyal State government.

The last Mr. Steward said, was prosecuted for the maintenance of the laws, and the integrity of the Union and the Constitution. He had campaigned in that section and had cooperation in it, and he did not propose to chew his words now. He denied the power of any State to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. Conness asked Mr. Steward how many loyal men there were in South Carolina when Sumter was fired on, or how many when Sherman marched to the sea.

Mr. Steward said he had not taken a census of South Carolina. He was discussing general principles. If there was one loyal man in the State, he had a right to the protection of the government.

At 5:10 p. m. Mr. Guthrie moved to adjourn.

Mr. Fessenden demanded the yeas and nays on this motion. Yeas, 5 nays, 6.

A quorum not voting, Mr. Clark moved that the Sergeant at Arms request the attendance of absent members.

Mr. Howard moved that the Senate adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Rogers was entitled to the floor, Mr. Stevens asked him to yield, in order that he might have an important document read.

Mr. Rogers rose at the same time to a personal explanation. He said he was represented by the Associated Press as endorsing, in his speech on Monday, the speech of Wm. H. Seward, in New York. He did not endorse him or his speech. Henry J. Raymond, not Seward. No name having been mentioned, the reporter naturally fell into the mistake. He had not yet forgotten the tinkling of Mr. Seward's bell, but should be ashamed to endorse him or his speech, and let it go before his constituents.

Mr. Stevens—"He did not endorse Mr. Seward. He endorsed me and Mr. Raymond." [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks, Mr. Woodbridge obtained the floor.

Mr. Stevens sent to the desk and had read a dispatch about a caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and asked their consent to have it referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Chandler objected, and Mr. Stevens withdrew the document.

Mr. Woodbridge addressed the House in support of the Constitutional Amendment, followed by Mr. Bingham, on the same side.

Mr. Bingham said he approached the discussion of the question fully aware that it was impossible for him to do justice to it in the time allowed. He thought the gentleman from Vermont, Mr. Woolbridge, had uttered words that ought to be considered and accepted by the gentleman. When he said that the action of Congress, on the future prosperity of the country, would be felt by generations to come, he believed that the people had entrusted to the present Congress the care of the Republic, not only for the present, but for all the time. The Committee on Reconstruction would not have recommended the proposition but for their confidence that its adoption and ratification were essential to the safety of all the people of every State, present and to come. He repeated the suggestion made in the next of the debate that the Committee, or any of its members, sought in any form to mar the Constitution, or to take from any State the rights that belonged to it under the Constitution. This was simply a proposition to arm the Congress of the United States by the consent of the people, with power to enforce the bill of rights. As it stood in the Constitution it had that effect no more.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by points of order being made, but only one point was sustained.

Mr. Conkling obtained the floor as one of the Committee. He agreed to the amendment being reported, but he did not concur in the report.

Mr. Hotchkiss said he should vote for the postponement of the proposition.

Mr. Conkling moved that the whole subject be postponed till the second Tuesday in April next.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost, 41 to 110.

Mr. Conkling's motion was then adopted by a vote of 113 to 36.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on miscellaneous appropriation bills. Mr. Ashley in the Chair, and made some progress.

After the Committee rose, the Speaker presented a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the annual report of 1865.

Mr. Grinnell moved to print ten thousand extra copies. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Latlin presented a resolution of the New York Legislature, relative to the ship canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior.

The House then adjourned.

Bank Deposit Taxes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Bank Committee have returned from Washington, having accomplished the result of the mission, that the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer. The average deposits of banks are to be taxed. After the amount of checks drawn against accounts each day is deducted, the gross deposits will be returned and a separate account of uncollected checks be kept placed to the credit of the banks.

Democratic Meeting in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—The Democrats held a very large and enthusiastic meeting here, last evening, to endorse the President's action; also at Sacramento.

The steamer Nevada arrived from Portland bringing $123,846 in treasure.

The Nevada Senate has endorsed Congress.

Murderer Sentenced.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Executive Council at a meeting this afternoon, appointed Wednesday, the 13th day of April next, for the execution of Edward W. Green, for the murder of young Converse, assistant cashier of the Malden Bank, some two years ago. The vote of the Council was unanimous.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, February 28.—The Senate passed the Enrolling Act providing that all testimony given by colored persons shall be oral. It also passed the House bill giving validity to various acts, contracts and proceedings during the late war not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Fenian Torchlight Procession.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—The Fenians had an imposing torchlight procession to-night and an enthusiastic meeting at the Comic House. Some four thousand people were present. Judge Johnson presided. Speeches were made by Daly, Fitzgerald and Brennan.

Trial for Subornation of Perjury.

BOSTON, February 28.—There was a large attendance in the Superior Court, to-day, to hear Smith on his appeal to have the verdict convicting him of subornation of perjury set aside, and a new trial granted. He occupied nearly the whole day, and among the chief allegations in his argument was that his conviction was effected by a foul conspiracy, aided by perjured witnesses and cowardice or want of intelligence on the part of the jury. When he finished, Judge Putnam took the papers and adjourned the court. A decision will probably be given in a few days. Smith remains at large, under bail of $25,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

An Important Decision.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, involving an important rule of criminal practice.

Some months since an information was made before Mayor Lowry charging Westley Coulter with having obtained money by means of false pretenses.

About the same date five separate informations were made before the same magistrate against Samuel Graham, charging him with having defrauded five persons by means of false pretenses.

Indictments were prepared by counsel for the prosecution and presented to the Grand Jury, joining Coulter and Graham as co-defendants in the said six cases. Each bill of indictment contained two counts, the first count being for false pretenses and the second for conspiracy to defraud.

A. M. Brown, Attorney for the defendants, entered a motion to *quash* the indictments because,

First, There was but one information or complaint against Westley Coulter and five of said indictments against him were without any responsible prosecutor, and without any previous information or complaint before a magistrate; and, second, the six indictments contain counts charging both defendants with conspiracies to defraud, which offenses were not embraced in the complaints originally made before the magistrate.

After mature deliberation the Court *in banc* sustained the motion of the defendants counsel and *quashed all the indictments*.

This decision is exceedingly important in criminal practice and establishes the right of defendants in criminal cases to meet their accusers "face to face" before a magistrate. Prosecutors must shoulder the responsibility of their acts and cannot shield themselves behind the closed doors and secret inquisition of the Grand Jury. Heretofore a different practice has prevailed in this district. This decision of our Court will be heartily approved by the legal profession and the people.

Messrs Swartzwelder, Hampton and Childs for the Commonwealth and A. M. Brown for the defendants.

Presentation.

Last evening an elegant watch, suitably inscribed, was presented to Mr. David Miller, by the employees of the firm of Fleming & Torrence, on Market street. Mr. Miller has been in the employ of the firm for the past sixteen years, and has, for many years, been foreman of the establishment. Having concluded to enter into business for himself, he resigned his position a few days ago, and his fellow-employees, being desirous of testifying their regard for him, purchased a beautiful watch and chain, and proceeded in a body to his residence, in Allegheny, and presented it to him through Mr. Boyd, who acted as spokesman, and delivered a neat and highly complimentary speech. The present was received by the recipient in a few appropriate remarks. After a few songs by the Excelsior Quartette, and partaking of some refreshments, the company dispersed.

Book Notice.

THE HISTORY OF HENRY V., King of England, &c., by George Makepeace Toule. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1866.

The publishers have produced this excellent work in so admirable a manner as to delight every lover of pure typography.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

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WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

JOHN WATT, President.
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BURNING OIL.

Brand---"Lucifer."

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels, expressly for EXPORT. FOR ORDERS SOLICITED.

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TO SPINNING.....HENRY M. KING.

WARING & KING,

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Storage for Refined Petroleum,

In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars.
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We are constructing, and will keep on hand, perfor style of

OIL ENGINES

WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.

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TOOTH BRUSHES,
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SOCIETE HYGIENIQUES SOAPS,
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BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,
MUSTARD, COLMAN'S,
FEEDING BOTTLES,
CHEMICALS FROM SQUIRES,
WINES AND BRANDY,

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SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

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SUNDRIES.

FRESH ARRIVAL GROCERIES.

250 bbls. No. 1 Shore Mackerel;
400 halves do do do
100 cgnar do do do
400 kits do do do
50 bbls. No 2 do do
100 halves do do do
50 bbls.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

MR. DIXON ON THE ISSUE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, made a formal and authoritative explanation and defence of the President's Policy. He was calm, temperate, servile. It was such a speech as no Senator, having a proper sense of official dignity or of personal manliness, would have made. Not that any objection could reasonably be raised to the advocacy of that precise Policy by any Senator who was convinced it was the wisest scheme that had been presented for consideration. But it is disgraceful for a Senator to abdicate authority for himself and the body of which he is a member, and to accept upon Executive dictation any Policy whatever. The Representatives of the States are a power in the nation. They are made such by the Constitution. The maintenance of their just authority is essential to that balance of powers which is indispensable to the safety and stability of the government. Hence, the Senate ought always to be jealous of encroachments, whether bold and defiant, or crafty and insidious, on its proper domain. Most of all ought it to be jealous of encroachments by the Executive, for, from that quarter are encroachments most likely to be made, and with most fatal effect.

And this leads us to digress far enough to say that this rule is just as applicable in determining what ought to be the attitude of the people in a controversy like that now depending between the President and Congress. The primary inquiry ought not to be is the President wise or foolish in his plans? but, does it belong to him or to one of the co-ordinate branches of the government to initiate and carry through the measure? It is just as offensive for the President to intertere with the prerogatives of Congress, as for Congress to meddle with his prerogatives; and vastly more dangerous, in the long run, to public liberty.

Now, what is the President's Policy, as expounded by Mr. DIXON? It is that the rebel States, as States, have forfeited none of their rights as members of the Union; that individual citizens of the revolted States have incurred disabilities by participating in the revolt; that Congress has nothing to do in the premises but adopt this view, because the President holds to it that each House, for itself, has a right to judge of the validity of credentials of membership presented; has a right to exclude from seats men who are *now* disloyal, but not for disloyalty during the war. He, indeed, said something about maintaining the Test Oath; but what he said on that head was inconsistent with the general drift and scope of his statements and argumentations, and, so, is unworthy of serious consideration.

It is perfectly clear to our minds that under this policy the Southern delegations to the Senate and the House of Representatives would be constituted mainly of conspicuous leaders in the rebellion. We believe this policy is not simply calculated to produce that result, but is persistently urged for that express purpose. This may be regarded in some circles as an uncharitable impeachment of motives. All we have to say is, we are quite too old to judge of motives by professions. This policy, or at least parts of it, have been in operation for some months. A good many Senators and Representatives have been chosen under it—say towards one hundred. Of the whole lot, there are not more than half a dozen that would have escaped the halter, if the President had stood to his doctrine, that "Treason is the highest crime known to the laws, and ought to be punished as such." Nor does their treason consist in following unwillingly the action of their States. They are the very men through whose agency their States were taken into the Confederacy, and arrayed against the Union. It is not to get the remaining half dozen into one or other of the Houses that the President is struggling with all the energy of a gladiator. It is not to get this loyal half dozen in that the President's Policy is greeted with loud huzzas by all rebeldom and by the whole Copperhead fraternity at the North. The President means to get them all in. They so understand him; the Copperheads so understand him.

MR. DIXON thinks this Policy admirably adapted to stimulate loyalty. We have no respect for the sort of loyalty that would be engendered and developed by this process. We have great confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of Congress; and a distrust, amounting to positive aversion for the whole set, north and south, who are applauding the President and urging him to treachery towards the party by which he was elected, and to violence towards Congress, or to such members thereof as refuse to submit to his dictation. The excitement which now prevails throughout the country is the legitimate fruit of that Policy. To what further evils and disasters it may lead to can only be told by awaiting the revelations of the future.

THE TEST OATH.

The Conservatives are disposed to make much of a phrase in the President's conversation with Gov. COX, that he was opposed to the admission of any but loyal men into Congress. The question at once arises whom does he consider loyal? and that he answered himself, on the 22d, in this wise:

"I am for admitting into the Councils of the nation all their Representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government and who swears to support the Constitution must necessarily be loyal."

If any doubt remains on this point, the conversation held by the President with Mr. LAFFLIN, and others, of New York, on Tuesday, should settle it. In that conversation he expressed the conviction that the test-oath was too severe, and that any man who will take the oath to support the Constitution should be admitted to a seat in Congress, if elected thereto.

This, therefore, cuts off all hope that the test-oath will be adhered to for the purpose of keeping disloyal men from office. If any man who can swear to support the Constitution is to be regarded as loyal, there is not a disloyal man in the South. Lee and Davis, Breckinridge and Forrest are, in that case, to be regarded as loyal as the soldier, who fought to sustain the Union.

THE REBEL DEBT.—It was a part of the original JOHNSONIAN plan that the rebel debt should be repudiated; but Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, who was one of the orators at the President's meeting in Washington on the 22d, has since then broken ground against its repudiation. On Monday, he declared in the House that to prohibit the payment of the rebel debt "is the very emblem and quintessence of despotism." The Conservatives who are preparing to unite with the party of Mr. ROGERS, will please make a note of it.

THE TEST OATH.—It will be seen by our telegrams this morning that the President is opposed to the Test Oath, and thinks it only essential to require the common Oath to support the Constitution. A good many of the men the President would now restore to places in Congress took that Oath, and with it on their consciences plotted the destruction of the government.

THE VOICE OF CHICAGO.

On the 26th ult., a vast meeting of the citizens of Chicago, was convened in the Board of Trade Rooms, to sustain the rights of Congress. Hundreds had to go away, unable to get in. The meeting fully represented the republican masses. Gen. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE presided. The fifty Vice Presidents were selected from among the most distinguished and honored citizens.

Lieut. Gov. BROSS made the first speech; We only give one of his points:

"I know, my fellow-citizens, and I felt it when in Washington two weeks ago, that there is indeed a great crisis coming in our national affairs. We have put down one rebellion. The Constitution has been tried in such a way that no nation on the earth could have sustained itself against such a rebellion as we have put down. It may be that we have another contest; and it now may be that if this difficulty goes on—having commenced when President Johnson made his inaugural address, and culminating on last Thursday night in Washington —it may be, I say, that we have another contest to try, if this thing goes on from bad to worse as it has commenced, and that is whether the Chief Executive of these United States cannot be impeached and deposed by the American people, in Congress assembled. [Vociferous cheers.] In the history of the past no such contingency has arisen, but if the President of the United States continues his disgraceful—

[Cry of "That's enough"—followed by "Put him out!" "Copperhead!" "Copperhead!"]

Never mind, my fellow citizens. Let him stay; we want to convert that man if there is any here that needs it. I say, my fellow citizens, that this contingency may arise, and if arise it must, if that threat that Congress has appointed an irresponsible junto is carried out, there is power enough, and authority enough, and patriotism enough, in this nation to save it at all hazards. [Cheers.] Let me say to you, my fellow citizens, that we have in Washington, in the Senate of the United States, and in the House of Representatives, as dignified and as patriotic a body of men as ever lived on the face of this footstool. And while the nation, while Congress will not interfere with one right of the Executive, while it will not touch Mr. Johnson in person, nor in influence, nor in any other way, provided he executes those duties as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, yet there is power enough that will save the nation against the President. That power exists in the Constitution and in the people of the United States, and in the God who governs us and who will save it." [Cheers.]

The Hon. E. C. LARNED followed. After reviewing the matters at issue between the Presidnet and Congress, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, I have only hinted at these various propositions to show you the position taken by Congress as the position which every American citizen must indorse —that Congress has a right to determine; that the right is vested in Congress to determine whether in any or in all of these insurrectionary States, governments have been instituted which represent the people of those States; whether they have been instituted in a lawful and constitutional manner. It is the duty of Congress, it is the right of Congress to look into the matter. I trust that these men in Congress will be found such a band of iron men, knowing their rights, filled with such a spirit of American patriotism, with such a devotion to law, with such a high and solemn regard for their own rights and position, and for the rights and position of the American people whom they represented that, resisting all the blandishment of power, resisting all the enticements of Executive patronage, resisting every temptation brought upon men to swerve them from the high course of duty and right, they will stand there like a wall of iron against the encroachments of Executive power, and say, "This is our right, and by the Eternal we will vindicate it or die." [Immense applause.]

William Rapp, Esq., editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, took the stand and addressed the audience in German. He stated that that party to which the Germans generally belonged had had bad fortune in Vice Presidents. Tyler had proved false to those who made him, and now Johnson, on that day on which Mr. Lincoln had once uttered words of freedom, had said that which shocked all throughout the entire country.

Among the resolutions adopted was this:

Resolved, That henceforth we do see and condemn in Andrew Johnson the open enemy of the Republican party, the betrayer of the sacred interests of the nation, and the head and front of all the reactionary classes that are now stirring everywhere, encouraged by him, and blending all diversities into the support of his new policy; that we adopt the words of old brave Senator Wade, stigmatizing the President, as follows:

"Why, sir, the policy of bringing these States into the Union, with all their rebellion and treason in their hearts, is no better than treason itself. If there is any man, be he high or low, who is an advocate for bringing traitors into the councils of the nation, to participate in their deliberations, he is no better than a rebel, and is a rebel at heart."

WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

We could, if we would, fill our columns daily with extracts from the Republican press of the country, which would show conclusively that the Republican papers that supported ANDREW JOHNSON for the Presidency, are now opposed to his policy, and all intensely indignant at the speech delivered by him on the 22d.

There were a few papers in the several States which tried to convince themselves that the veto was not an act of party infidelity, and that patience and moderation would bring the result round all right. But the speech that followed it destroyed the illusion, and now all are of one mind.

In the whole country there are not half a dozen papers that ever laid any claim to the credit of being Republican, that sustain the President in his speech. We know of but two—the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *News*. Beyond these we have heard of none other, and they are welcome to the infamy of their position.

In Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, not a single Republican paper sustains the veto. In Indiana and Wisconsin there are one or two a little weak voiced in condemning it; in Ohio, three or four controlled by office-holders try to make the best of it, and about as many more, controlled by office hunters, approve it. In Pennsylvania, a few approve it outright, and here and there one is to be found anxious to explain it away, if possible; but the great bulk of the loyal press of the State is opposed to the veto. In New York, outside of the city, the Republican papers stand firmly by their principles, while those in the city, with the exception of the *Tribune*, now as heretofore, guage their principal by their interest. In New England, as might be expected, the party press is almost a unit against the veto.

Looking over the ground, we are satisfied that the newspapers which speak the voice of the Republican party throughout the country are all on the side of the right. The few which are not with us are devoid of influence and position. The people are all right, and the political trimmers who are now astride the fence will do well to take note of it in time.

THE Doylestown *Democrat*, edited by W. H. H. DAVIS, that democratic "dead duck" whom the people of Pennsylvania defeated last year for Auditor General by over 22,000 majority, introduces the President's veto to his readers with flaming head lines, such as "A Great State paper!" "A Republican President Abandons Party," &c., and surmounts the whole with a blazing cannon, which is belching forth its joy. DAVIS probably had most of these heads standing to announce his own election last fall; and failing to find use for them, then laid them aside for the first democratic victory that should turn up. Having discovered that victory in the veto, he very naturally shouts "Eureka!"

THE New York *Tribune* says that negotiations are on foot looking to a fusion of the fishy Republicans who took part in the meeting in that city on the 22d with the Tammany Hall Democracy; and Gov. SEWARD, on Saturday night, was taken in and done for at the "Manhattan Club" palace of the aristocratic Democracy as though the arrangements had already been perfected. At the date of last advices, they had not been; yet nothing in the future is more certain than that the "repentant Republicans" will soon be following the flag of Sham Democracy, and shouting for the nominees of Tammany Hall.

THE EFFECT.

If there is one loyal man in doubt as to the drift and tendency of President JOHNSON'S recent utterances, we commend to him to read the subjoined article from the Chicago *Times*, the acknowledged organ of the democratic party in that city:

"We do not hesitate to declare that it is the solemn duty of the President to follow his words by deeds. We do not hesitate to declare that it is the solemn duty of the President to command the arrest of Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and their confederates in Congress and all over the country, for the crime of treason. In no other way can this Northern rebellion be promptly quelled, and the public quiet restored.

And if the rump Congress shall not speedily abandon its seditious, revolutionary, and lawless practices; if it shall persist in excluding the Representatives of eleven States from their rightful seats, and in exercising the powers of the Congress of the United States, we do not hesitate to declare that it will become the solemn duty of President Johnson to constitute himself the Cromwell of the time and dissolve the rump by military power.

"Desperate diseases demand desperate remedies. President Johnson characterizes the Radicals in Congress as the leaders of a second rebellion, and denounces certain persons as traitors. If he speaks truly, he is confronted by a desperate disease in the body politic. If he be a true man and a just magistrate, he will speedily apply the sole effective remedy in so desperate a case.

"If he would have the support, confidence, love and support of the people—if he would sustain himself—if he would avert another civil war—if he would save the Republic—he must strike down the traitors at one terrible blow; he must crush this second rebellion under the heel of his power."

WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S TREACHERY COSTS US.

"Occasional," in his last letter, says:

Although slavery has been legally abolished by an amendment of the fundamental law, that fundamental law still contains the provision under which white rebels, a minority of the Southern people, will continue to represent the colored race, and thus, by the very act of emancipation, probably increase their representation, under the existing ratio. The original and irresistible alteration is defeated—together with all others scarcely less consistent, in consequence of the aggressive attitude of Andrew Johnson!—defeated in every attempt to elevate and enfranchise the colored people in the District of Columbia—defeated the great measure for the reform of the municipal government itself—defeated the national measure of another railroad from Washington to the North, and even from the District of Columbia to the city of Baltimore. Also, defeated, or signally delayed, is the vast tide of emigration setting southward, bearing upon its bosom the seeds of a new and enduring prosperity, and carrying with it the banner of that political evangelism so needed in the deliverance and pacification of regions long oppressed by ignorance and vice.

He might have added that the admission of twenty-two Southern Senators to the Senate and of sixty-seven Representatives to the House, will be followed immediately by the repeal of the present tariff, the inauguration of free trade, the assumption of the rebel debt, and the increase of taxation until it becomes too burdensome to bear.

NORTHAMPTON AND LEHIGH.—The two Representative delegates from Northampton, though not instructed, are for GEARY. They were elected by ballot, at a meeting where five hundred votes were polled, two-thirds of them for the General. The Senatorial Delegate comes from Lehigh, and is for GEARY. One of the Representative Delegates from Lehigh is for GEARY; the other for KETCHUM.

THE Congressional Committee have done the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, and the country a great service, in ordering one hundred thousand copies of his recent speech for distribution throughout the country.

Terrific Explosion—Five Men Killed and Six Others Wounded—Destruction of a Furnace.

A most terrific explosion of a boiler occurred about half past seven o'clock last evening, at the furnace of J. & H. J. Meilly, located at the junction of the Pennsylvania and Union Canals, at the borough of Middletown, resulting in the complete destruction of the furnace and the death of five men, besides the wounding of six other persons, one of whom cannot live. Eight boilers—four large and four small —are in the furnace, one of which was raised from its bed, passed up and through the building, and carried a distance of some five hundred yards, over a brick dwelling and a furnace, and lodged in the Pennsylvania Canal. All the other boilers were torn from their places, and scattered in various directions, some of them passing through houses and other buildings. A portion of a boiler was hulled through a room in which two women were lying sick, but missed them. The bridge across the Union Canal was carried away, nothing but the abuttments remaining. The cinder cart and the horse attached to the same, were standing near the building, and were carried a distance of fifty yards, into the Union Canal. Thirteen men were in the furnace at the time the explosion occurred. Of these the following were

Killed—James Thomas, chief engineer; Benj. Boyer, (a traveller who had taken lodging in the building;) Josiah Sleeper, an employee; Geo. Wadlin, Boiler-maker, an employee; Eli Ayers, (colored,) an employee.

Wounded—Patrick O'Donnell, scalded; Neil Reilly, scalded and bruised; Richard Malone, slightly wounded; Eleazer Randall, dangerously wounded in head and badly scalded, cannot survive; Henry Scroggins, slightly wounded; Jno. Meyers, slightly wounded.

The cause of the explosions is not known. The chief engineer was at his post of duty, and was found dead, near by, shortly after the accident occurred.

A colored boy, who had taken lodging in the sand-house, was found covered with stones and rubbish, but upon being released from his unpleasant situation, ran away, and did not return until this morning. He was unable to give any account of the accident.

Many of the dwellings located in the vicinity of the furnace were more or less shattered by the fragments of the exploded boilers, and the whole town was shook to its foundation by the explosion. The report of which was heard as far as Hillsapire, a distance of about three miles.

The loss of the Messrs. Meilly, will reach if not exceed fifty thousand dollars. They intend to rebuild the works immediately, and workmen are already being employed in removing the remains of the old structure, which is a total wreck.

Want of space prevents us from giving a more extended account of the fearful accident which has thrown so many households into mourning. The accident is one of the most destructive that ever occurred in our county, and a sight of the ruins is exceedingly unpleasant, to say nothing of the sadness that reigns in the vicinity of the scene.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SENATOR GRAHAM.—We see by the Pittsburgh papers that on the part of some an effort has been made to put Senator Graham in a false position on the subject of a liquor law to apply to Allegheny lately passed in the Senate, while in the *Gazette* he defends himself in a card, with all the dignity and frankness peculiar to his personal life and Senatorial career. While we do not desire to interfere in any controversy Senator Graham may have with his constituents, believing him to be fully able to place himself right in their estimation, we still cannot refrain from writing that the constituency of no Senatorial District are more faithfully represented, or diligently served than the one of the 38th District. In the State Capital Senator Graham is respected for his courtesy as well as his mental ability—for his moral tone as a man that would shrink from the slightest wrong or the least dishonorable action in any case where the interests of his constituents or the good of his fellowmen are involved.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GENERAL NEWS.

MICHIGAN TRUE!—Every Republican journal in Michigan, that has come within our notice, has thus far been outspoken in its denunciation of the veto of President Johnson, and in its declaration of intentions to sustain our loyal Congress. In our city it has thus far been impossible to find an influential Republican to call such a meeting as was held, on Thursday, in New York. Our numerous correspondents report a similar political *status* in respondents report a similar political *status* in all of our prominent towns. The Republican party of Michigan is true to its principles in this crisis.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE Cleveland papers announce that they are up with Rochester, Philadelphia and other cities in the ghost line. The ghost of Doctor Hughes, who was hung for murder, was seen in the stable of a German butcher, who had taken a great interest in the Doctor while living. The Doctor's ghost is reported also to have walked the corridors of the jail, in the same suit in which he was executed, much to the terror of the keepers.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO DISBURSE THE STATE RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE OF CHAMBERSBURG.—Judge Pearson, yesterday, announced his appointment of the Commissioners to assess the damages sustained by the people of Chambersburg during the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania in 1864, and disburse the State relief *pro rata* among such sufferers. The following are the Commissioners: H. N. Macallister, of Centre county; John H. Briggs, Esq., of Dauphin county; Thomas J. Jordan Esq., of Dauphin county.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE Buffalo *Courier* learns "from the parties interested," that suits at law have been commenced by one of the most eminent lawyers in that city, at the instance of several of our prominent Fenians, against the O'Mahoney executive, for the recovery of money said to have been fraudulently obtained from them, by the issuing and sale of bonds of the Irish Republic, without a shadow of authority.

A YOUNG cashier in a house on Broadway, New York, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $10,000, the result of stock gambling. He is very respectably connected, and recently married a beautiful and accomplished young lady of that city. Efforts are being made to prevent any further exposure in the matter, and as his relatives are wealthy they will probably succeed, his employers being guaranteed against loss.

Full Details of the Recent Disastrous Fire at St. Louis.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 27.)

At ten o'clock last night a fire was discovered bursting from the cook-house of the steamer Peytona, lying at the foot of Walnut street. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, the crew who were nearly all on board having barely time—many of them—to escape with their lives. Almost in an instant the bells of the city rang out the alarm, and as the flames spread and assumed the proportions of a great and disastrous conflagration, a scene of much excitement prevailed along the Levee, such as has probably never been occasioned by any former conflagration in our city since 1849. In less than half an hour four magnificent steamboats, among the largest and finest on the Western waters, were enveloped together in one broad sheet of flame, which, ascending towards the skies, threw its glaring light far abroad upon the river and over the opposite shore, and warned spectators who were at a distance, of the extent of the disaster. Wailst the flames were swiftly running along the length of the Peytona, and her crew were seen wildly rushing to and fro, and leaping from the guards upon the adjoining steamboats, the crowds of men and women on shore were hastening toward the scene of the conflagration from all directions, and, in a short time, a multitude of more than ten thousand people were thronging the Levee. The flames from the Peytona lapped over on both sides soon involved in one mass of fire the superb steamers Luna and Leviathan, lying above her, and the Dictator, lying alongside toward the south. In the course of three-quarters of an hour all four were burned to the water's edge.

The spectacle was greatly enhanced in its appalling interest, from time to time, by the falling of the wheels of the hapless steamers. It shook them from stem to stern, and sent a rush of cinders and burning particles of wood high in the air. Another grandly grim feature was the crash of the tall chimneys as they went over the side, splashing up columns of water. A large flock of wild geese was observed flying over just at the moment the conflagration was at its highest. In the reflected light the birds appeared as white as burnished silver, and thousands of eyes were upturned and watching them as they passed over.

The losses, even considered apart from the heavy disasters the commerce of St. Louis has already sustained by the ice breaks of the winter, are lamentably heavy. Roughly speaking, we place them at $500,000—an.1 counting the cargoes of the Dictator and Luna, and freight damaged on the levee, we may increase the aggregate to $750,000.

All the boats, excepting the Dictator, were owned by the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, whom we have mentioned more than once this winter in connection with the loss of others of their boats by ice, and by sinking and explosions. It has been and still is their policy not to insure their steamers. Captain George Pegram, however, who is one of the largest stockholders of the company, is understood to insure his original and irresistible alteration is defeated—together with individually represents in the association. What his interest may be in the boats above named, we are not accurately informed at present. The boats are valued as follows:

Peytona, Capt. Wesley Conner, $125,000; Luna, Capt. Pat Yore, $100,000; and the Leviathan, Capt. Geo. Pegram, largest boat ever built in Western river, sold at auction after the death of her builder, Capt. Ambrose H. Reeder, at $119,000, but cost much more, and was valued at more than that sum.

The Dictator was valued, we believe, at $160,000 or $180,000, and insured for $112,5000 in offices in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. She was owned by C. J. Caffrey & Co., of this city, and Capt. W. B. Donaldson, her commander. The Luna, we may add, has sunk at the landing.

Of the burnt boats, the Dictator was the only one receiving freight, the Leviathan and Peytona having been in port some days, and awaiting their turns in the line. The Luna had just arrived, from New Orleans with a moderate trip. Her manifest, when received, will be read with interest.

The hour at which the fire commenced, which was 10 o'clock, and the well-known rapidity with which the flames always overspread a steamboat, make it quite possible that persons were asleep on board, and that all the sleepers may not have escaped. We have no positive information, however, and no probable rumor that any lives were lost. But the pilot of the Patona, Mr. Christopher Damon, was barely saved from an agonizing death after having sustained a serious and painful injury. He had retired to bed, in his room in the texas. On discovering his peril, he hurried out in his shirt and drawers, made the best of his way to the boiler deck, and there found further retreat cut off by the fast gathering flames and smoke. He sprang to the shore, a distance of sixteen feet, striking with such force as to badly fracture his leg. He laid there, unable to rise and in a position of great danger, when a negro fireman, who saw him fall, gallantly bore him to shore. Another negro then lent a helping hand, and they bore him to Barnum's Hotel, where he was at once provided with a room and all requisite comforts, and with the assistance of a physician.

WHAT THE END MAY BE.—The gallant soldiers of the national army need not be surprised to hear that one day the traitor Robert E. Lee will be permitted to re-establish himself at Arlington, and eventually demand the removal of the remains of their martyr brethren interred there by the Government.—*Phila. Press.*

POLITICAL.

FOR RECORDER.

J. B. COPELAND, OF ELIZABETH TP.,

Will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union Republican County Convention. fe28:3tdit&wF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

U. L. A. Fourth Ward, Allegheny.—All the members of the Council are requested to meet at the Hall, on Federal street, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, March 2d, at 7½ o'clock. Important business will be brought before the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to members of other Councils to meet with us.

mh1:2td

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, also in relation to selling part of the Company's territory, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

fe28:3td WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The track of this road being obstructed by a fall of rock at Everson's, on the 22d inst., on the Turtle Creek division, until further notice all freights for points East of Brinton's, where Company's agents, will be received at Duquesne Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad; also, all consignments from points above to Pittsburgh, will be delivered at same place.

fe26:tf H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Committee appointed by Councils to examine the claim of JOHN W. GRAY & CO., against the city for damages, caused by the passing of Mules, &c., will meet at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. The Committee consists of Messrs. Kilin, Moreland, Wright, Phillips and Shipton.

fe26:3td

NOTICE TO PRIVY SINKERS.—Any person about to sink a Privy shall call on the proper Street Commissioner and obtain a Warrant stating from him the depth which the same shall be sunk, which in no instance shall be less than twelve feet. City Ordinance, XXVI, section VIII. The undersigned will enforce the penalty of TWENTY DOLLARS for the violation of the above ordinance.

JOHN FLYNN,
fe22:30d Street Commissioner, Second District.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of Two Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.

fe15:14td WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Hacks, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FOURTH WITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1864, and the Ordinances of Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 18, 1865, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time the Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	10 00
Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $15 each; and each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $12.	

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe6:mawtd

ELECTION NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION—CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.—WOODEN BUILDING QUESTION.—It hereby being by proclamation as ordered by the following resolution, passed by the Select and Common Councils, at their meeting on Thursday last, 22d inst.:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny, that the Mayor be instructed to issue his proclamation calling a special election, to take the sense of the citizens in regard to the frame law—said election to be held on the second Tuesday of March next; and that it be held at the usual election places, on the usual hours and by the usual election officers.

In obedience to the requirements of this resolution, the citizens of Allegheny are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, on the second Tuesday of March next, being the 13th day of the month, between the hours of nine and seven of the day, there and then "to take the sense of the citizens in regard to the Frame Law, by voting for or against the repeal of said law."

Given under my hand and the seal of said city, the 26th day of February, A. D., 1866.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY,
ERIE, February 13th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.

fe16:1dm A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

PITTSBURGH, FT: WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24th, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THIRD WEDNESDAY (21st) OF MARCH, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, in their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the City of New York, will be closed on the 5th day of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and remain closed until 22d day of March thereafter.

fe26:td F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

UPHOLSTERY.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS.....T. ROBERTS

FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY
No. 85 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds Mat tresses, of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed. All kinds of Shands, Blinds and Fixtures. Prompt attention is given to all orders for laying and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

ROBERTS & ROBERTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—JANITOR—AT THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Apply at No. 45 CEDAR AVENUE, or 74 BOGGS street. fe28:tf

WANTED—To borrow, for the term of two years, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which good security will be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE, where further information can be given. fe28:1wt

WANTED—A Situation as Sales-MAN, by a YOUNG MAN, in a Store; has had experience in the Grocery business; can bring good references, and speaks German fluently. Address M. B. S., GAZETTE OFFICE. fe28:3td

WANTED—A No. 1 Glass House POT MAKER, to make the Pots for two Bottle and one Window Furnace, in one of the Atlantic cities. For further information, call or address by mail, CHARLES HUGG, at Eclipse Glass Works in Tenperanceville, stating the amount of wages expected; also giving reference. fe23:4td&x

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Mid-die aged Man, of experience and competency wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAX," at GAZETTE OFFICE. fe17:tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE and two LOTS IN FREEDOM. Inquire of H. WILLIAMS, No. 17 Diamond, Allegheny City. fe7:1w

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick HOUSE, situated on Locust street, near Market, Manchester, having nine rooms, finished attic and wash-house; hydrants on the premises. Enquire on the premises. fe24:1wx

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; Stable and other outbuildings; a large Lot, well filled with choice fruit, both large and small. This house and lot for $2,500. It will rent for $300 any day. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickley ville, Pa. fe24:2wcod

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600 —ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja25:1f

FOR SALE—Three good second-hand BOILERS, 40 inches diameter, 28 feet long, two 16 inch flues in each; made of 5-16th Pittsburgh stamped iron. Price $500 each. Enquire of H. M. BOLE & CO., at the Industrial Works, corner of Point alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:4wdx

FOR SALE—Eight or Nine Acres OF LAND in Ohio Township, on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Dixmont Station. There is a dwelling House and out buildings, and an assortment of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the land. Inquire of JAMES GILLELAND, near the property, or of R. H. DAVIS, Allegheny. fe21:5tcod MARTHA HOOD, Sewickley.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 186 perches of land; a fine new Dwelling containing few rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 108 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—A Chestnut Sorrel MORGAN MARE, 12 years old; is quick, gentle, safe; used to city sounds and sights; free from tricks; has been driven in harness; is sold ONLY FOR FAMILY USE; has always been a family pet. Also, one second-hand one-horse Family Carriage; one second-hand one-horse Spring Wagon, one second-hand one-horse Sleigh, 2 seats; may be seen at the stable, rear of No. 4 Stockton avenue.

fe26:3td JOSEPH KING.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND PROP-ERTY—In Oakland, near Linden Grove, a two story Frame House, containing six rooms, hall and cellar, with lot of ground adjoining, 50 feet front by 305 back. The house is nearly new, well finished and in good repair. The lot is well improved, having a good garden, fruit trees, choice shrubbery, well of water, cistern, grape arbor, &c., while its location being on a slight elevation and adjoining the Grove makes it most desirable as a place of residence. For terms and particulars apply to Miss M. MARKHAM, 282 Penn street. fe23:1w

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROP-ERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large and substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 13 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing spring, supplying sufficient water for house and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the Ohio river, and consists of about 75 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 103 Fifth street. fe6:1mwx

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. E. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c., a vineyard of one acre, (six years old); a large Orchard of grafted Fruit Trees, &c., all in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods Run Street Car.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny, or, address, Dr. L. CARNAHAN, No. 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—Property in Mans-FIELD.—I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY in and adjoining the village of Mansfield, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, seven miles from the city. The property consists of about SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, on which are erected a LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and FRAME STABLE. About two hundred YOUNG FRUIT TREES are set out and growing finely, and the place is admirably fitted for a Country Seat for any one wishing a country residence within reach of the city. Trains pass the village four times daily. The land is underlaid with Coal and Limestone of the best quality. After the sale of the above property, the PERSONAL ESTATE OF DAVID HILL, deceased, will also be offered at Public Sale, by the undersigned, as administrator of the said deceased. Terms at sale.

fe26:eod&td WILLIAM HILL.

FOR SALE Superb three-story DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4 STOCKTON AVENUE,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER,

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	2 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 20			
Five times	2 60			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 40			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	31 00	22 00	16 00	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 0

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1866.

A large number of Senators and Representatives have come in to-day, and a quorum will be present in both branches to-morrow. The Republicans, as far as they have been heard from, are unanimous in their opposition to the President, and will, at an early hour, pass a series of resolutions endorsing Congress.

From an advance copy of the annual report of the Audi tor General I am able to give you the following interesting statistics relative to the railroads of our State:

Miles of railroad in the State	3,483
Cost of roads	$183,855,259
Number of locomotives	1,519
" 1st class passenger cars	709
" engine houses & shops	276
" miles of double track	886
Capital stock authorized	$95,635,129
" subscribed	$91,137,902
" now paid in	$155,386,547
Funded debt	$85,743,201
Floating debt	$5,236,529
Sinking fund or deposits	87
Value real estate held	$3,236,521
Passengers in 1865	17,407,900
Tons freight carried	22,710,252

The freight carried includes 409,056 tons of petroleum, 2,384,858 tons of bituminous coal, and 11,391,197 tons of anthracite coal. Also, 876,251 tons of iron ore, 1,194,988 tons of agricultural products, and 791,554 tons of merchandize. Twenty-four of the different companies were $42,264,521; and receipts $65,909,559.

During the year 386 persons were killed, of whom 183 were employees and 203 injured, of whom 179 were passengers and 278 employees.

The Cleveland, Palmesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company declared a dividend of 35 per cent. (the largest of any) the Erie and Northeast 25 per cent., and the Oil Creek 20 per cent.

The following figures are given in connection with your Pennsylvania Railways

Citizens'—$200,000 capital authorized ; $100,000 paid in ; $66,618.15 floating and funded debt.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester, $75,000, authorized capital, all of which is paid in; floating and funded debt $35,150.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham—$150,000, authorized capital and subscribed; $54,000 paid in; $22,000 floating and funded debt.

Citizens'—Cost of road and equipments, $188,024 38; length of road, 5¼ miles; number of buildings, 2; depots, 1; cars, 25; horses, 134; value of real estate, $18,000; number of passengers, 1,900,000; expenses, $68,552.57; receipts, $88,795.17; one person killed and one injured.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham—Cost of road, $66,440.64 ; length of road, 2 6-10 miles; buildings, 2; depots, 2; 14 cars; 67 horses; value of real estate, $10,684.32; 1,974,615 passengers; expenses, $52,762.31; receipts, 67,040.31 ; two persons killed and two injured.

The expenses of your Companies for the past four years have been as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Citizens	$37,260.38	$44,862.04	$60,345.31	$79,944.68
P. A. & M		42,962.85	66,558.44	68,352.57
P. & B.	21,111.84	25,341.93	44,066.09	52,762.31

The receipts were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Citizens	$47,899.83	$60,967.32	$100,280.88	$111,721.76
P. A. & M	50,439.50	60,638.16	67,303.23	80,790.17
P. & B.		30,225.83	58,065.96	67,040.37

Wooden Houses vs. Brick.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The citizens of Allegheny, and through them, their representatives in Council, have been much exercised during the past few months with regard to the house question.

An ordinance of Councils, adopted some years since, prohibits the erection, within the city limits, of "any wooden mansion house, store, shop or stable," under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered summarily before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city.

While lumber could be purchased at $10 to $12 per, thousand, and brick at $4 to $6, the law was generally approved, and acquiesced in. Citizens desiring to build could erect a brick house nearly as cheaply as a frame. The number of dwellings erected, annually, seemed sufficient for the demand, and rents ruled very low in the vicinity.

Since the advance in the price of building materials and labor, however, comparatively few dwellings have been erected. Rents, as a consequence of high taxes and the active demand for dwellings, have doubled; and a mechanic or laboring man, of modest income, is compelled to pay a large part of his earnings for a comfortable house, or divide his floors with sub-tenants; thus we are rapidly being forced into the "tenement" system, so long the curse of the overcrowded cities of the seaboard.

I will not stop to speak of the causes which have led to this state of things; I will deal with the *fact* of an admitted scarcity of cheap and comfortable dwellings, and the best means of uniting the demand, and thus promoting the growth and prosperity of our city.

I observe by the annual report of the Assessor of Water Rents, (I speak of Allegheny,) that the number of dwellings erected in that city during the year 1865, was 122. The same excellent authority informs Councils that about *four hundred families* are without suitable dwellings, and therefore crowded into unsuitable domicils, as a matter of necessity, and not of choice. How many of our industrious citizens have been crowded outside the city limits, and compelled to seek suburban homes, we can only guess. Judging by the number of neat and cheap dwellings (mostly frame,) which have been erected all around us, on every available avenue of approach, the number has been very considerable. Manchester, Lawrenceville, and other suburban boroughs, have also profited greatly by our "frame house" laws; and building lots are in demand, because the purchaser is not restricted in the use of materials.

The theory that the hazard from fire is greater in a neighborhood where buildings are frame, than where brick houses predominate, does not seem to be borne out by facts. Look at the neighborhood in which the fire of the first and Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, there are entire blocks of frame buildings; and my memory of the devastation by fire, in these localities, does not lead me to say that the average risk from fire is much greater with reference to frame houses than in the brick district. The material itself is less. There is more danger of a *total loss*, when fires do occur, and this is about the entire difference in the fire risk.

Look on taide our own cities—at the beautiful city of Cleveland, for instance—a city of frame dwellings. Does any one regret that so many of those elegant and tasteful dwellings should have been constructed of wood? Look at the numberless new towns which dot the entire west, on every railroad line, nearly all wooden houses, and very many of them models of good taste, comfort, convenience and economy. Look at our own rural suburbs—East Liberty, Oakland, Sewickley; does the architecture of those villages offend the taste, where there is no "frame law" to prevent the owner of a building lot from consulting his own taste and purse, with reference to what kind of a house he shall build.

It seems to me that our policy, under present circumstances, is to encourage the improvement of real estate, by every means in our power. We want more dwellings, and people to occupy them; and we want every head of a family to own the house he occupies, if possible. A property owner is a better citizen, generally, than a mere tenant. He is interested in the municipal welfare; he has settled, and intends remaining, as a component part of the municipality. I am not afraid of offending the aristocratic instincts of the parvenue—petroleum or shoddy—by the sight of a few blocks of neat frame tenement houses, suited to the humble requirements of the mechanic of limited income. I should rejoice to see five hundred built during the approaching season; they are needed, and we want our vacant lots improved, streets paved, and water and gas consumed.

It may be said that wooden houses will cost nearly as much, at present prices, as brick; if so, those who improve will most likely make use of the latter material, and the repeal of the frame law can do no harm. But I do not think such is the fact. Brick are high and advancing, and brick-layers and plasterers have given notice of an advance of twenty-five per cent. in wages. Lumber is high and carpenter work also; still, neat and commodious dwellings can be erected of wood much cheaper than of brick.

The Councils of Allegheny, at a recent meeting, referred the question of repealing the frame law to the people, at an election to be held for the purpose, early in March. My chief object in this communication is to obtain sufficient argument upon this subject to develop a full and intelligent vote upon a question of so much importance to us all.

ALLEGHENY.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says: The dry goods auctioneers are busy, and heavy sales are announced for this week. There is a large amount of goods in this city, to be sold by auction, or that they will bring, or go to be returned to Europe. The market is glutted, and the season of 1866 promises to sweep much of the profits of past years. The fluctuations and decline in dry goods since November have already made serious inroads upon the capital of jobbers, and the end has not been reached. The warehouses are full of bonded goods, and this, too, after all the orders which could be put aside have been canceled, and a large amount of goods refused, as being out of time or not equal to samples.

The Union State Central Committee, of California, recently resolved that it would be "wicked, senseless and cowardly to withdraw or close one foot of ground, or one inch of territory to be reduced to slavery again," a sentiment which every loyal man in the nation will heartily endorse.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Judas Maccabaeus—Pittsburgh Choral Union.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—It will be gratifying to the friends of the "Choral Union," and of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, to know that as the result of the late concert, at Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the Freedmen, $406,65 has been received and handed over to the Treasurer, Allen Kramer, Esq., after deducting all expenses. It is a matter of congratulation to the "Choral Union" that their first public concert should not only have proved a musical success, as all who heard it can testify, but that it should have resulted in so handsome a sum, to go into the treasury of the Freedmen's Commission. I simply express the feelings of all connected with the Freedmen's Commission, in thanking Messrs. Alexander and Giles, the leaders, and the ladies and gentlemen of the "choral Union," for their services on the occasion.

Perhaps it may not be out of the way to ask why it would not be a good idea for others in our own neighborhood, or in other parts of our field, to aid our good cause in the same way, or in some other suitable way as may suit their circumstances. It may here be stated to their great credit that the colored people of the two cities got up a fair last spring which enabled them to pay over to the Commission $1,000, the entire proceeds of which were devoted particularly for schools and school houses, in which the colored people may be taught, and especially where those of suitable capacity may be trained as teachers for their own race, are very unjust. Until the government takes hold of the matter in earnest, this must necessarily be so. Any help therefore from individuals, or from societies, will be very gratefully received. JOSEPH S. TRAKELL,

General Agent Freedmen's Aid Commission.

GENERAL NEWS.

SENATOR SHERMAN wants to know "who will deny that the overbearing and intolerant will of Henry Clay contributed very much to the defection of John Tyler." We do. John Tyler was a Democrat when he, without any help, gravitate to the bad. We hope he may not find an imitator, nor his history a parallel, today.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* is informed by Mr. James Preston, one of our largest peach growers, that the crop for this year is gone—killed by the sudden cold weather of last week.

It is said that Barnum despairs of discovering the Copperhead or rebel who does not regard President Johnson as the grandest moral hero of the country.

THE Iodestone is found in the iron mines of Germany, Hungary, England, Arabia, Bengal and China.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

ENGAGEMENT

OF THE

Young, Gifted, and The Magnificent

HELEN WESTERN.

Monday, March 5th, 1866.

mh1:3td

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last night but two of the talented actress,

MISS JULIA DALY,

Who will appear as CAPITOLA.

Last night but two of the popular comedian,

MR. SAM RYAN.

THIS EVENING will be presented the celebrated five act sensation drama, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

Capitola, with song.....Miss Julia Daly.
Wool.....Mr. Sam Evans
Popular Overture.....Orchestra.

To conclude with the

MANIAC LOVER.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, in which will be presented the moral drama of WORKMEN OF THE WORLD. Thirty-five cents to all parts of the house.

OPERA HOUSE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ANNA EBERLE.

Re-engagement for a limited number of nights of the distinguished artiste

MISS LAURA KEENE.

THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING,

Will be presented the new and beautiful drama, after weeks of preparation, entitled

LOST IN PITTSBURGH.

New and beautiful Scenery by Arthur Palmer; Interior of John Mervale's Mansion; Cottage in the Coal Mine; The Abode of Luxury; Cottage on the Allegheny River; Wharves of Pittsburgh by Moonlight; St. Clair Street Bridge.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when will be presented the great sensation drama of LOST IN PITTSBURGH.

WILL REOPEN AT MASONIC HALL, FOR A FEW NIGHTS,

Thursday Evening, March 1st.

MAC EVOY'S GREAT PICTORIAL AND MUSICAL EXHIBITION

THE IRISH GIANT-ICON;

OR, A TOUR IN IRELAND.

With change of scenery every evening, and new songs, including the WELCOMES No. 6 of the SERIES, by Miss ANNIE GOODALL and Miss CORA BROWN. Several favorite comic Songs, in addition to a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT on Irish airs on the Violin, by BARNEY, THE GUIDE.

Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents. fe28:tf

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, Executors of Jacob Aker, late of Baldwin township, deceased, Allegheny county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 8th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that valuable tract of deerded Timber tract of Land, situated on the waters of Streets Run, in Baldwin township, aforesaid, being the Mansion Farm of the said Jacob Aker, deceased. Bounded by lands of Jesse Cunningham, James Moore, Capt New, James Wallace, Esq., Thomas Moody, and others; containing 50 acres and 99 perches, more or less, on which are erected a large two story Frame Dwelling House, with kitchen, a large Frame Stable, &c. The said land is underlaid with a vein of as GOOD COAL as can be found, which can conveniently get to market by Streets Run, having a front on said run of about 20 rods; also underlaid with a vein of Limestone of excellent quality, a quarry being now open. About 110 acres of said land are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is good timber land. Also, a Orchard of excellent Fruit; a good Spring and land well watered.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the premises at the time of sale.

JOSIAH AKER,
S. PEARSON, } Executors.
A. W. BEDELL,)

fe13:2awdtw&3t:w7

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF "THE GREAT WESTERN BAND," of Pittsburgh, for Charter of Incorporation. No. 373 March Term, 1866.

And now, on the 26th day of February, 1866, the petition for Charter of Incorporation of "The Great Western Band," of Pittsburgh, having been presented to the Court, and the Court having examined the same, and being of the opinion that the said petition is regular, in order that notice of the application for charter be published in the DAILY GAZETTE, of the city of Pittsburgh, for three weeks, and that said charter will be granted at the next term of this Court, if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary.

BY THE COURT.

Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Proth'y. fe27:3td

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas. No. 585, Oct. Term, 1862. Wm. P. Baum, Administrator *de bonis non* of Thos. Walker, deceased, vs. The Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company. January 27, 1866. First account of B. McLain, Sequestrator, filed. And now, to wit, the Court direct the Prothonotary to give notice of the exhibition and filing of said account, by publication at least once a week for three weeks in the GAZETTE and LEGAL JOURNAL, and that said account will be allowed by the Court unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 8th day of March, 1866. FROM THE RECORD.

fe12:1awd3w JACOB H. WALTER, Proth'y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, No. 84 Partition. Margaret Delaney vs. Catharine McGowan and Ann McCloskey.

To Ann McCloskey, one of the defendants above named: The *Writ de Partitione facienda* in the above case having been returned with the property described therein, valued at the sum of $600 00, and said valuation having been confirmed, you are hereby notified to come into Court on the 23D DAY OF MARCH next, to accept or refuse the said property at the said valuation, in pursuance of the order of Court. JACOB H. WALTER,

fe16:1awd3w Prothonotary.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN GLYDE, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to

ANNIE GLYDE,
Administratrix of JOHN GLYDE, deceased.
Or to JOHN H. Smith, Glyde & Co.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market street, Pittsburgh.

fe13:1awd6w

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of RICHARD C. GLYDE, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, to me for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

D. S. MACRUM,
Executor of R. C. GLYDE, deceased,
at Macrum, Glyde & Co.'s,
fe13:1awd6w Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY AND COMMON CHAIRS, No. 454 PENN ST., above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

FURNITURE,

AND

CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,

Manufactured and for sale,

Wholesale or Retail.

JAMES W. WOODWELL,

NO. 97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and

30 NO. 111 FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent for the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. L. JONES, Agent for the North American, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 84 WATER STREET

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET AND WATER STREETS.

FIGS.—500 drums Choice Figs just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
29 Nos. 125 and 127 Wood street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague. Remittent Fever, Chills Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

Fever and Ague is but the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Pain in Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause pass on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from it in any case, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure as it is used will it cure. Also, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is both a good medicine and a necessary one, as a bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and Sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Agents, Pittsburgh, and by all Druggists. jal6:2mt&wF

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up and keeping it in any style of fashion and also keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *par plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. No harm in it; is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers, possessing beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.

E. E. SELLERS & CO.
E. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Principa Depot for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 49 Market street,
del6:2med&wT Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS

HUBBARD. BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:1y

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED COPPER BOTTOMS, SPIKES, BOLTS, &c. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TIN SHEETS AND TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:1y d&wT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers, Tanks, &c., in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. 4 CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, HEATERS, PUMPS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de9:1y

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Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

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ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & BILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, CASTINGS of all descriptions, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, or feeding boilers.

MANHOOD! HOW LOST—How RESTORED!—Just Published, a new edition of a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. Sold by the Publishers and Proprietors, Messrs. CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,

BY BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive treatment, with unusual success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh1:1yd&wT

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILINGS, IRON SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 81 SECOND and 80 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Ordering done at short notice. ap2

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing with stamp, Dr. LAWRENCE, Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 73, Boston Post Office. mr2:1yd&w

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER; OR, INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual system. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap15:1y

SAVINGS BANK.

REMOVAL.

THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION HAS REMOVED TO No. 67 Fourth Street.

PITTSBURGH

Bank for Savings.

FORMERLY THE

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 67 Fourth St.,

(Nearly Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.)

CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earning are limited the opportunity of accumulating, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum, which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

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fe19:1wd

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No. 69 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Lettering of all kinds executed promptly and in unsurpassed elegance.

Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors. Gilt and Gilt Signs on glass, made to order and sent to all parts of the country.

Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner.

House Painting done with a regard to durability harmony of color, and freshness of tint.

All work at reasonable rates. mh8:1y

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North East corner of Third and Market Streets,

...31 *PITTSBURGH.*

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 25th of June next.

Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the Chief teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abolished.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,

WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
fe24:d1m&m at West Chester, Penna.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The land is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Tages Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell very low figures.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, brace oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two-story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large dwarf fruit milk house. These farms I am also would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole is in a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of a superior very best limestone. About 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

C. H. TOWER,
fe23 No. 164 Fourth street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL PURCHASE A

Lot in Pitt Township.

ENQUIRE OF

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

fe20 Attorneys at Law, 86 Grant street.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE, at situate 2¾ miles from the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country. It comprises about 8 acres of gravelly, highly cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening; is studded with choice fruit trees and shrubbery. Occupied at present by Rose Forward. Possession on April 1st.

Adjoining this property, and fronting on Allegheny avenue, are seven Building Lots 20 by 140 feet, for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe23 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a Frame Stable, and all the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This farm is well timbered, is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe23:tf

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold on SHORT notice. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo. The land contains two large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desireable Dwelling House and Lot for sale in Allegheny City, No. 85 Voregly street, near Ivy Locust street; house built in modern style and containing 7 rooms—hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on 1st floor; hall and two large sleeping apartments in 2d story, with attic divided into two neatly finished rooms, and hall; cellar and wash-house in basement, supplied with water pipes; the bake-oven opening into kitchen; hydrant water in the yard. The lot is well filled with grape vines and fruit trees. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200.

B. McLAIN & CO.,
fe20 102 Fourth street.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT SEWICKLEYVILLE FOR SALE.—Forty minutes ride from the city, 20 to 30 trains passing daily; 2 acres of choice land fronting on the railroad and river; modern built dwelling house, well arranged and in good order; hall, 12 rooms and cellar, out houses, etc.; garden, good deep soil, young fruit trees and shrubbery, situate between Sewickleyville and Osburn Stations, in a very desirable location and excellent neighborhood. Possession first April.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
fe22 No. 51 Market street.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from Pittsburgh, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other the improvements.

Also, Two Farms of Eighty Acres of COAL, without the Surface, adjoining the above.

Also, Two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 130 acres and 150 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
fe13 No. 116 Grant street.

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Washington county, Penna., and 10 miles from the city, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Sheds, with a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 80 acres of the very best river bottom land, all of which is located for farming purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. For quality and terms, call on or address the subscriber, Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja16:tf

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND LOT.—To rent, at private sale a 2 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 70 Diamond street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and 3 on third floor, with gas in every room. New Shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22 by 90 feet.

Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.

jy7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A double two-story Brick House, with back building, containing 12 rooms and finished attic, bath-room, water closet, furnace heating the whole house, marble mantles, all in fresh repair, occupying a lot 75 by 220 feet feet on Bidwell street, near Western avenue, on the line of the horse railway, in Allegheny City. Stable and carriage house on the lot. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe17 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.—A Brick House of four rooms, yard and cellar, near Smithfield street, on Virgin alley. No. 79 Diamond street, two-story Frame House, of 5 and five rooms, cellar and yard; Dwelling House on corner of Reed street, Virgin alley. Dwelling House and five acres of ground near Manchester, 3 rooms at corner of Grant and Diamond sts., suitable for offices; large Frame, Water street, near Liberty street; two-story Frame House, with large lot, on Mount Washington. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN & SON

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

The Suit Against the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The equity proceedings against the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at the instance of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, filed by Hon. A. W. Loomiss, in the United States Circuit Court, are referred to at considerable length in the columns of the Erie *Dispatch*. The bill of the complaints sets forth that the Buffalo and State Line Company owns $400,000 worth of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, which amount was paid under the agreement that the stock should be issued in time to allow the complainants to take part in the election of President and Board of Directors for the year 1865. This agreement, it is claimed, was not fulfilled, the stock not being issued to complainants until April, 1865, while the election was held in January. It is further claimed that the respondents procured an act of Assembly authorizing the Board of Directors to sell 7,460 shares of the capital stock, then remaining unsold, that the sale was made without giving due notice, and the stock purchased by the parties stated in order to secure the entire control of the road in detriment to the interest of the complainants and other stockholders. The suit is brought for the purpose of setting aside the proceedings, and to recover the legal rights of the complainants in the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.

The paper above quoted says:

"It is evident that the object of this suit is to enable Dean Richmond and the Buffalo and State Line railroad to get control over the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, and to use the same as a feeder to the former road, as will be seen by the following facts: The Buffalo and State Line railroad, now hold, in violation the laws of this State, and of New York State, $400,000 of the stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, illegally transferred to them by the Erie and Northeast railroad, which is principally owned by the Buffalo and State Line company. Of course the control of the Erie and Pittsburgh road by the Buffalo and State Line company, resulted in great loss and injury to the minority of the stockholders of the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad stock, because they had no control of the management or the assets of the corporation so long as it was run in compliance with the wish of the Buffalo and State Line railroad and for its convenience and profit alone. This arrangement originated from the fact that the securities of the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad were endorsed by the Buffalo and State Line company, for its own purposes of course, and continued from 1858, to January, 1865, at which time it passed into the hands of the parties who now have the management of it, who are Erie men and whose entire interests are identified with the commerce and prosperity of the coal and iron and shipping interests of Erie and Northwestern Pennsylvania or the state at large.

"We ask the business men of Erie, and particularly the few who are aiding and abetting the Buffalo and State Line railroad in this suit, if they think the interests of our State and city can in any measure be advanced by allowing the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad to pass into the hands of Dean Richmond. It is well known that a portion of the stockholders of the Buffalo and State Line corporation do not directly favor the measure, because they know that the assets through which possession is claimed, are held unjustly, and they have been clamorous for a proper and equitable division of them, and we believe that this point alone will defeat the measure, when a full legal investigation takes place.

"Important suits have been commenced here and in Buffalo, by parties who now control the Erie and Pittsburgh, and who are large stockholders in the Erie and North East and the Buffalo and State Line railroads to test the right of the President of the latter road to hold and use the assets of the two former roads. These assets now amount to an enormous sum. The courts will be asked to make a proper division of them, and to annul certain contract entered into between the Buffalo and Erie and the Erie and N. E. railroads, Nov. 17, 1853, for the running of the two roads jointly. It seems that most of these transactions were illegally entered into, and when exposed to a test brought to bear by parties who are dissatisfied with them will not bear a critical examination.

"There is a great deal more of this subject which will not yet bear discussion, but so soon as the interests of Erie and this State seem to demand it we will give it further attention."

Row at a Ball—Man Knocked Down and Robbed of a Watch.

On Monday night a free fight was kicked up at a German ball given at Seltzer Hall, on Penn street. During the melee, Dumas Reck was knocked down, and when he recovered himself he found that his watch was missing. "Bunty" Gillespie, James Dunn and Joseph Kirkpatrick were engaged in the row, and are supposed to have been concerned in the robbery. Kirkpatrick is now under arrest on a charge of stealing the watch, and has been locked up for a hearing before Mayor McCarthy. James Dunn has also been taken into custody, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Augustus Nasser, and held for a hearing. "Bunty" Gillespie was also before the Mayor to-day, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was fined $25, which he paid. He was about leaving, when he was informed that there was a charge of malicious mischief against him, for breaking dishes, etc., at the ball, and he was likewise locked up for a hearing. This man was sentenced to the penitentiary, during Mayor Sawyer's term, for larceny, for the period of five years and six months. He was pardoned by the Governor, and it is alleged that he began his old tricks as soon as he was restored to liberty. Should the charges now preferred against him be made out, he will probably be committed to jail as a "professional thief." His antecedents are bad, and his conduct of late indicates that his imprisonment has not worked any reformation.

Another Habeas Corpus Case.

Judge Stowe was engaged this forenoon in hearing the proceedings under a writ of habeas corpus, awarded at the instance of Arthur Gallagher, against Thomas and Rachel S. Hutchinson. The petitioner, Gallagher, was formerly the husband of Mrs. Hutchinson, who is the mother of two children, Bridget Jane, aged five years, and James, aged three years. On the 26th of September last Mrs. Gallagher was divorced from her husband, and subsequently married Thomas Hutchinson, the co-respondent in this case. The children remained in the custody of their mother, after her divorce, and since her second marriage they have still remained under her charge, and that of her present husband. Gallagher, being desirous of obtaining the custody of the children, instituted these proceedings. The testimony was clear that he was not a fit person to take charge of the children, by reason of dissipation, and the case was submitted to the court without argument. Judge Stowe ordered the children to remain in the custody of their mother.

Oil News.

The Pithole *Record* of Monday says: It was discovered on Saturday last that a well put down last fall on Lease C, Blackmar farm, and which had been drilled some eight hundred feet deep and then abandoned without tubing and testing, was flowing oil over the top of the driving pipe. It has drawn large crowds of curious spectators to witness the novelty, and the excitement in regard to it is quite intense. Two other wells on the same lease are reported flowing.

Petroleum still continues to pour into the New York market, and the supply appears to be constantly on the increase. Last week the receipts were 12,700 packages, making, since January 1st, 151,000 packages, against 45,000 for the same time last year.

The Late Gas Suffocation in Allegheny

The reader will remember that some two or three weeks since mention was made in the *Gazette* of the narrow escape from death, through the leakage of gas, of the McGraw family—mother, three daughters and a little son. We understand that suit has been instituted against the Gas Company for damages, but for what amount we are not advised. Mrs. McGraw waited upon the President of the company and stated her case with a view to an amicable settlement, but her proposition was not acceded to, she being informed that the company was not responsible. Hence the suit for damages. The case is one of more than ordinary importance to all gas consumers in the two cities, and its decision, by the proper tribunals, will be looked for with deep interest.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.—The *United Presbyterian* has a good word for the President and superintendent of this road, which we can cordially endorse. It says: "Mr. Wright, as superintendent, devotes all his energies to further the interests of the corporation. He is one of the mildest and most unobtrusive of gentlemen, and possesses, at the same time, administrative abilities of a high order. It is a great advantage to the Company that they have secured the services of Col. Wm. Phillips, as President. There is no more thorough business man in this community than Col. Phillips."

The County Jail.—This institution now contains one hundred and fifty-eight inmates—one hundred and eight being committed for offences triable in the Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions, while fifty are held as disorderly, drunken and vagrant cases. The jail is now fuller than it has been for two or three years past. The March term of the Criminal Court begins on Monday next, when a "general jail delivery" will follow. The institution, although densely crowded, is in a healthy condition, and the inmates are quite as comfortable as they deserve to be.

The Liquor License Business.—About forty applicants for tavern license were before the Court of Common Pleas to-day. Each applicant is ready with his certificates as to "good moral character," and that "said tavern is necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers." How many remonstrances will be urged against these parties, and with what degree of success, we have no means of knowing at present. It is safe to say, however, that they will not *all* succeed in getting license.

Very Disorderly.—Two men, who gave their names as Frank Peterson and Jeremiah Kunsler, were arrested by Chief Elkin and officers Scott and Campbell, of the Allegheny day police, on Tuesday evening, while acting in a disorderly manner in the vicinity of the Diamond, Third ward. They were held for a hearing, and subsequently fined two dollars each and costs, by the Mayor.

Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.—The March number of this popular monthly has been received by J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. It is full of interesting matter for the ladies, containing elaborate embellishments, patterns, etc., of the spring fashions.

Sudden Death.—Dr. D. Bemus, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Crawford county, died on Sunday morning, at the residence of Horace Cullum, Esq. He had been in town the day before transacting some business and went to Mr. C.'s for dinner, being taken ill a few minutes after the meal was over, and lingered in a semi-conscious state about twelve hours. The Doctor had reached the ripe old age of four score years and five.

Court House in Mercer Burned.—The Erie *Dispatch*, on the authority of a letter from West Greenville, says that the court house at Mercer was burned to the ground on Sunday night. There was not a fire proof vault or safe in the building, but all the papers were saved. It was a dilapidated, narrow, contracted structure, and not much loss to the county.

On Hand Again.—"Freddy" Diehl, who is known amongst policeman as an "old head," was the only occupant of the Allegheny tombs this morning. He remains in the lock-up until such time as the Mayor deems him sufficiently sober to attend to business about the Allegheny drove-yards.

Meadville expects to have a good public hall. A project is on foot to form a joint stock company with a capital of $50,000, in shares of $1,000 each, to put up a suitable hall at a convenient point in that city. Already several thousand dollars have been subscribed.

Assault and Battery.—Morris Carlisle was committed to jail to-day, by Mayor McCarthy, to answer two charges of assault and battery on one preferred by August Nasser and the other by C. Miller.

During the baptism by immersion of twolads at New Castle, Pa., recently, the ice of the creek, where the ceremony was being performed gave way, and a number of spectators were also immersed.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says that Bumbaugh, one of the boys injured at the recent railroad accident near McVeytown, is dead. The other boy will recover.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866.

Gold remains about stationary, fluctuating between 136½@137—New York quotation today 137. Government bonds steady but without quotable change. Railway stocks higher —shares of Cleveland & Pittsburgh at 78½, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago at 93¾, Western Union Telegraph lower, quoted at 68¾.

In our market, there is but very little doing in stocks of any kind. Bank shares are firm and in demand, but the extreme views of holders has a tendency to retard operations. The old Bank of Pittsburgh stock sold at McIlwain's auction sale, on Tuesday evening, at 68, which is an advance of 5@6 per share.

Western dry goods merchants are purchasing for the spring trade, very sparingly. Extreme caution is the rule, and as stocks in the West are light, we may expect an active market if nothing occurs to disturb financial matters seriously. But the policy adopted is a good one. Better not have goods enough than to have too many.

No new organizations have been made under the national banking system during the past week. The whole number now stands at 1,630, with an aggregate capital of $407,859,203. The amount of circulation issued the above banks during the week reaches $2,172,635; previously issued, $254,902,275; total, $257,072,910. The following banks have been designated as additional depositories of the public money: First National Bank, Charleston, Ill., First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo.; National Bank of Newbern, N. C.

—The New York *Financial Chronicle*, of Feb. 24, has a long and very interesting article on the recent "flurry" in the New York money market, from which we take the two concluding paragraphs:

"It is no wonder, therefore, that for a short time on Tuesday, the money market was in a condition verging on panic. The next day, however, it was discovered that by the excellent arrangement of Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer, all the payments on account of the negotiation of gold were made promptly; while the banks generally, not a single bank made application for an extension; and what was a still more satisfactory and significant proof of the strength of the banks, there were no signs of a sale of their temporary deposits from the Sub-Treasury.

"A more gratifying circumstance still, in many respects, was the rapid recovery from the market from so severe a blow. The recuperative powers of this country, and the hopeful, restless energy of our people, substantial stability of our financial machinery, were never more conspicuously displayed than in this elastic rebound, which has never yet failed to succeed, and swiftly to obliterate the traces of every temporary panic. If Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury continue to adopt the same unswerving conservative policy which has enabled us during the past year to borrow over 1,400 millions of dollars, and at the same time, to contract the currency to the extent of 300 millions, without impairing the elasticity or the strength of our financial system, and without producing a single spasm which was not of a transient, limited and fugitive character, we firmly still believe, notwithstanding the sinister forebodings of the croakers, that we shall get gradually back to specie payments without more severe disasters than we have heretofore, and that the long predicted "crash" may be deferred to the Greek Calendar."

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This week.	
Capital	$14,642,150	$14,642,150	
Loans	46,981,337	46,865,592	Dec 115,745
Specie	953,397	1,025,408	In 72,201
Legal-tend's	10,172,292	10,287,913	Inc 505,730
Deposits	33,926,542	33,052,282	Dec 874,260
Circulation	7,843,002	7,732,070	Dec 70,932

—The substitute (offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Stevens,) to the loan bill limits the sale of new bonds to par, in exchange for lawful money, treasury notes, certificates of deposits, certificates of indebtedness, or other representatives of value, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress; and stipulates that the proceeds therefore shall be used only for retiring Treasury notes and other interest bearing obligations. It gives no authority to fund greenbacks, or to increase the public debt in any way. Eight hundred and thirty millions of dollars in the Seven Thirty bonds, are included in the Treasury notes referred to above. Of this amount two hundred and thirty-five millions will be due on the 30th of June, 1867; sixty-five millions on the 3d of March, 1868, and $230,000,000 also, on the 1st of May, 1868, making in all eight hundred and thirty millions. These bonds are payable when due in lawful money, and the holders have the privilege of converting them at par into five-twenty gold-bearing bonds. The three year compound-interest notes amount to one hundred and eighty millions. The temporary loan is one hundred and fifteen millions; the certificates of indebtedness amount to sixty-one millions, and sundries to fourteen millions—making the total indebtedness, bearing interest in currency, twelve hundred millions of dollars, which will come under the operation of the refunding bill, if it shall be enacted by Congress. The remainder of the National debt is already funded in gold bearing bonds, with the exception of the greenback legal tenders, and the fractional currency.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866.

CRUDE—The business in Crude was again light to-day, and the prospects are not very encouraging for any immediate improvement. Buyers and sellers are still apart in their views, the former asking for concessions, to which, as yet, the latter are unwilling to accede, and the market is very unsettled, and quotations must be regarded as entirely nominal. On the spot, 18 bbls returned, and 23 bbls included, seem to be regarded as the prevailing rates—sale of 125 bbls at 18. We can also report a transaction which was made under rather peculiar circumstances—1000 bbls to be delivered any time during the year 1866, seller's option, at 15. Although to all intents and purposes, this was a *bona fide* operation, yet the party who made the offer to sell had no idea of being "picked-up" the intention, it is said, being to *bear* the market, by having it reported that oil had been offered at 15 cents without finding buyers. It may touch 15 cents, and possibly go below even that figure, but it is not the feeling of the trade at present.

REFINED—There is still some inquiry for bonded oil, principally for future delivery, but our refiners seem determined to keep their oil until they can realize better figures than those now being offered. We are cognizant of 30 cents, having been offered for 500 bbls to-day, on the spot, and refused, and we presume there would be no difficulty in getting 32@33, for immediate delivery in Philadelphia. For April and May deliveries, contracts could be made at 40@42, delivered in Philadelphia. Free Oil is dull and entirely nominal at 57@58, for good standard brands.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is less inquiry, apparently, for Residuum, but there is no change in prices, and we continue to quote at 64¼@64½ per bbl. Naptha is very dull—small sales of free at 33@35. No movement in Lubricating oils or Gasseoline.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago, on Saturday, Feb. 24, as compared with the amount in store at the corresponding time last year, as reported by Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	1866.	1865.
Flour	71,902	80,000
Wheat	1,207,493	1,441,750
Corn	578,416	326,700
Oats	955,753	2,092,306
Rye	111,179	98,900
Barley	272,958	215,570

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866.

The produce markets continue dull and neglected, the volume of business being very small, and while there is a moderate business doing in a jobbing way, round lot operations are of rare occurrence. The arrivals of Grain and Flour, and produce generally, are on the increase, and now that navigation is fully resumed, and when financial matters become more settled, and confidence more fully restored, we may look for an improvement in trade generally.

ASHES—The stocks of both common and Refined Soda Ash are very much reduced, in fact, almost wholly exhausted. Sales of 8 tons Common Soda Ash at 10c, and 6 tons Pearls at 12c.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull but unchanged; sale of 250 bush at $1,90 for prime Red, and $2,00 for White. Oats very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at 40@42, on track, and 45@46 for small lots from store. Corn may be quoted at 86 to 95 for prime Shelled and Ear, on track. Barley nominal at 75 to 90 for Spring and Fall. Rye is in demand at 75, but little offering.

FLOUR—Is steady with a fair local demand, and the market is quiet, at $8@8½ for Spring Wheat; $8@8½ for half Spring and half Winter; and $10@10½ for all Winter Wheat brands. Rye Flour is dull at $5½@5¾. Sales of Buckwheat at $5 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady at 14½@14¾ for Shoulders; 17½@17¾ for Ribbed Sides; and 23@23½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted firm at 18@19 for prime kettle rendered. Mess Pork dull—held at $29@30. Bulk Meats—no sales.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is selling at $7@7½, and Timothy is steady at $3¼@4. Flaxseed is in demand and is taken readily at 2¾—but little offering.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen is firm and we have sales reported at 24@25. Common Ohio is quoted at 20@21.

BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, though, as yet, the demand seems to keep pace with the supply. Sales of prime to choice Roll at 38@40.

EGGS—Dull and a shade lower—sales reported at 30@32.

POTATOES—Steady with regular sales from store at $1,15@1,30 per bush, and $3,50 to $3,75 per bbl.

APPLES—Green Apples may be quoted at $7 to $8 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of Apples in a small way at 14@15. Peaches quoted at 15@18 for quarters, and 20@22 for halves, and 30@33 for pared.

HAY—Is selling from city scales at $16 to $20 per ton; sale on wharf of 57 bales, at $18.

BEANS—Sales of small lots from store at $1¾@2¾ per bush, the latter figure for prime Navy Beans.

HOMINY—Dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Sale of 250 pigs at 11 cts.

LIME—Sales at $2,25 per bbl.

OIL—Sales of No. 1 Lard at $1.85—Cincinnati make held higher.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged—small sales at $2½@3 per bbl.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, February 28, 1866.

FLOUR—Firm at $6¼@7½.

GRAIN—Wheat, steady at $1,23¾ for No. 1. Corn firm at 37c for rejected. Oats firm at 21¾ for No. 2, and 24¾ for No. 1. Rye, 50 to 51.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork firm at $29¼@29¾. Bulk Shoulders, 13¾; Shoulders, 10¾. Lard, firm at 18¾.

WHISKY—Held at $2,23, scarce.

PETROLEUM—60@61.

HIDES,—8¾ for green.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1866.

The Petroleum stock market was more active to-day, and there was a heavy business done in Pithole Creek, and stocks rose to 8.30. Palmer was strong and advanced to 4,15, with more doing. United States and Bennehoff Run were steady. Goin stocks were dull, and sales mostly at lower prices. Bennehiff Ran, 15,10; Buchanan Farm, 70; Bradley, 36; Empire, 52; Excelsior, 1,25; Ham McClintock, 4,00; National, 4,10; Shade River, 2,40; United States, 16,40; Webster, 85.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1866.

The Petroleum market was more active and depressed though at the close there is a little better tone; Crude is quoted at 28@28½; Refined in Bond at 44@46c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The downward movement in cloverseed still continues, and we again reduce our quotations 50c per bush. Sales of 300 bush prime at $6, and some of common quality at $5,50@5,75. Timothy ranges from $4@$4,25, and flaxseed is unsettled, and ranges at $2,75@2,90.

There is very little movement to wheat, and no change from yesterday's quotations. Small sales for fair and strictly prime red at $2@2,25. We quote white $2,25@2,35. Rye commands 80c, on the better demand, and has advanced 2@3 per bush. Sales of 5000 bush yellow at 70c—including one lot at a higher rate, and 10,000 bu in the elevator on secret terms. Oats are steady at 47c.

Prices of barley and malt are unchanged.

Whisky is firmer and holders now ask $2,25 @2,30 for Penna and Ohio. A sale of drudge at $2,20@2,23. At the close a lot of refined sold at $2,20.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Wheat—Receipts light and market quiet and nominally unchanged. We hear of no sales to-day. Corn—No receipts and market firm. Sales 2 cars from store at 55c for new shelled. Oats—Lower. Sales 1000 bu No. 1 from store at 54c. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—Quiet. No sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Railway speculations assumed a firmer tone this morning, and prices were generally better. Erie and Rock Island were the features of the list, and the advance on these shares was most marked. After the regular board, the market was a little stiffer, but quite strong at the quotations. The market at the second regular board and last open board was heavy and lower, especially on New York Central, Pittsburgh, and Rock Island. At the close, the market was a little more steady.

The following were the closing prices at 4.30 P. M.—New York Central, 87½; Erie, 85¼; Hudson River, 163, Reading, 100; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 77⅜; Rock Island, 105¼; Northwestern, 37½; Northwestern, preferred, 54¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾.

Governments were a trifle firmer, but the market was rather quiet.

MONEY MARKET

The money market is steady for call loans at 7 per cent., but the supply of capital is increasing. The gold market was steady and quiet to-day, and closed at 136¾. State bonds were quiet and firm. The miscellaneous list was firm and better in some respects. Western Union Telegraph, 68¼@68¾.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 28c; do D, 25c; Bedford, 20c. Bleached Shirting—Wamsutta, 35 inch, 58c; do, 40¼ inch, 92½c; Merrimac W, 24c; Hamilton, 22½c; Americans, 20c; Allen, 18c. Delaines—Richmond's, 25; Pacific, 25c. Catabrics—Monville, 20c; Victory, 20c. Brown Drills—Starkett, 27c; Wilthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Androscoggin, 31½c; Nashua, 30c; Laconia, 29c; Laconia J, 35c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 30c; do A, 34c. Stripes—Whittendon A, 31c; do B B, 33½c. Denims—Haymaker, 47c; Boston Manufacturing Company, 37c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 Hoops, 87½c to $1,05; Empress Trail, $1,25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—COTTON—A shade lower at 43@44c.

FLOUR—Common to middling grades 5c better, with a fair demand in part for the British Provinces at $7,15@7,75 for Extra State, $8,10@8,65 for Extra R H O, and $8,70@10,75 for Trade Brands, the market closing firm.

WHEAT—Steady at $2,29 for State, and $2,30 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat 2c better, with a fair demand, chiefly for home, at $1,67½@1,71 for New No. 1 Milwaukee Spring—$1,73 was refused for very choice do. Rye without decided change. Barley quiet. Barley Malt in moderate request at $1,30@1,35. Corn quiet and very firm at 75@76c for unsound mixed Western in store and delivered, 79@80c for sound mixed in store, and 81c for Yellow Southern afloat. Oats quiet and steady at 53@55c for unsound, and 54@55c for sound Wisconsin.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar more active; Cuba Muscovado, 11@11¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, $1,04@1,10.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 28@29 for Crude, and 44 @46 for Refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy at $28,37½@28,62½; new mess closing at $28,37½, cash $28@28,75; old mess $20,50@20,75, prime; also 3,800 barrels new mess for March, April and May, sellers option, $28,62½@29. Beef unchanged; beef hams quiet at $31@41,50; cut meats steady at 11½@12½c for shoulders, and 17@18½c for hams. Bacon in fair demand at 15½c for Cumberland cut, and 19½c for short ribbed. Dressed Hogs quiet at 12½@13½c for western, 13½@14c city. Lard in fair demand at 17@19½c; also 1,500 barrels for March and April, sellers option, 19½c. Butter quiet at 28@30c for Ohio, and 36@38c for State. Cheese steady at 16@20c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet, without change in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull, at $1,70 for No. 1. New Red. Corn, in good demand, at 53c for No. 1 shelled. Oats, firmer, closing at 34@35c for No. 2, and 37@37½c for No. 1. Rye, dull, and prices nominal, at 66@70c for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Dull, but without material change in prices; Mess Pork is held at $28,50 for city, but there are no buyers at over $28,00. There is a good demand for Bulk Sides, for the English market, at 14c Bacon is dull, at 14, 16½@18½c for Shoulders, Sides, and Clear Sides. Lard, is in good demand, at 18½c for prime city, but holders ask 19c.

GROCERIES—Dull.

COTTON—Dull, at 41@43c for Middling.

WHISKY—Is held firmly at $2,25, duty paid. Gold, 137.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—STOCKS—Firm; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½; Morris Canal, 78; Reading Railroad, 50½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57.

COTTON—Sales of 211 bales of damaged at 15 @18½c per bale, cash.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Active at $8@8,25 for Extra, and $8,-50@9 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat; Choice in demand, with little offering; Red, $2,10@2,25. Corn firm at 73c for Yellow. Oats advanced 1c; Pennsylvania, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $29.

WHISKY—All qualities slightly advanced; sales at $2,27@2,28.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—MONEY—Easier at 6@7 per cent. Gold, a shade easier; opening at 136¾; advancing to 137, and closing at 136¾. Sterling was quiet and firm.

Freights to Liverpool, dull; opening lower for grain.

Stocks, heavy. U. S. 6's, '81, coupons, 104⅞; 10-40 Coupons, 92; Treasury Notes, '67-'8, 1st series, 99⅝; 2d series, 99¼; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 25½; Western Union Telegraph, 68; New York Central, 92½; Hudson, 83¾; Reading, 100¾, Michigan Southern, 70⅝; Illinois Central, 115½; North Western, 27½; Do. preferred, 56⅞; Toledo, 108; Rock Island, 105⅝; Alton preferred, 118.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The sales of cotton to-day was 3,200 bales, and the sales of three days was 8,000. Low middling, 42; three middling, 45@46.

GROCERIES—Sugar, 14½@15¾. Molasses, 92½. GOLD—36; freights to New York, ¾; to Liverpool, ⅜@1 1-16d.

IMPORTS BY RAIL ROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO, R. R. Feb. 28.—1 bbl peaches, Cook, Bro & co; 4 hhds tobacco, J W Taylor; 7 do do, John Gower; 14 do do, M Heyl; 250 pigs lead, J B Canfield; 2 cars wheat, J S Liggett & co; 6 kegs lard, 14 bags wool, 5 pkgs sundries, H Rea jr; 15 bags scraps, Seibert & co; 100 bbls flour, Patterson & Ammon; 17 sks rags, Markle & co; 200 bbls flour, W Linhart; 9 bbls butter, J Coblenz; 6 bbls dry apples, Coquillard & Fleming; 400 bbls potatoes, E Heazleton; 1 car mill feed, Jas Glenn; 1 car oats, John Marshall; 12 bbls mdse, A Hoveler; 1 car hay, W H Garrard; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 300 bxs glassware, C Himsen; 15 dozen brooms, Knox & Orr; 49 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 4 cars metal, Nimick & co; 5 hhds tobacco, J W Taylor; 5 bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs, Graff & Reiter, 5 pkgs mdse, Meek & Armstrong; 7 bbls apples, Cook, Bro & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Feb. 28.—16 cars pig metal, Nimick & co; 1 box hardware, McWilliamey & Hare; 1 circular saw, Hubbard Bro & co; 2 bxs tinware, W W Bradshaw; 1 car laths, Buntin, Mellor & co; 8000 feet lumber, McQuewan & Douglas; 3 cars wheat, J S Liggett & co; 8 sks cloverseed Arbuckle & co; 25 bbls oil, J Lippincott; 2 bbls molasses, S S Marvin; 8 bbls whisky, M McCullough jr & co; 20 bdls rakes, J Woolwell & co; 327 sks malt, W H Garrard & Son; 1 car brick, Lucesco Oil Works; 1 car fire clay, J Marshall; 3 bbls butter, McCullough, Smith & co; 3 bbls flaxseed 3 kgs lard, 3 bbls sugar, C River.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Feb. 28.—1 car corn, Dorrington; 35 sks rags, C P Markle; 20 pkgs seed, 20 do butter, 9 bbls eggs, H Volgt & co; 46 sks barley, Sturgeon & Bro; 70 pcs babon 120 pkgs fish, Cook, Bro & co; 17 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 30 bbls flour, 100 do do, Stewart & co; 50 do do, Heppel & Vickers; 10 pkgs tallow, T C Jenkins; 3 kgs lard, Head & Metzgar; 13 sks oats, 1 bbl butter W P Rick & Co; 20 pkgs fish, Watt & Wilson; 1 bbl lily, Myers, Schorr & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 24.—4 hhds tobacco, R W Jenkinson; 2 cars shingles, Williams & Bro; 1 car staves, C Stroup; 35 sks flax seed, Ewer & Hamilton; 12 oil bbls, 43 racks washbowls & A Kirk & co; 2 cars mill feed, R Knox & Son; 19 bdls chair stuff, G Freebourne; 5 pkgs tobacco, R & H Elton; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 1 do wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 do lumber, Frazier & Bro; 9 doz brooms, C Bowling; 10 rolls leather, P Markey.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PARKERSBURG—Per Leni Leoti.—56 bales hay, Fetzer & Armstrong; 57 do do, J & W Fairley; 38 do do, Wm Bingham; 44 do do, John Herbert; 69 sks oats, Meek & Armstrong; 53 oil bbls, Wm Oliver; 12 bbls eggs, Graff & Reiter; 19 bbls dry apples, T C Jenkins.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Leni Leoti.....Hamilton.....Parkersburg.
Forest City.....Gordon.....Parkersburg.

DEPARTURES.

Lorena.....Shuman.....St. Louis.
Petrolia.....Colby.....Oil City.
Lechlite.....Kelly.....Oil City.

BOATS LEAVING TODAY.

Nora.....Devinney.....Cincinnati.
Leni Leoti.....Hamilton.....Parkersburg.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The weather continues mild and spring-like, and all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of out-door business. Our rivers are still falling steadily, although there is an abundance of water for all navigable purposes. Private telegrams from Oil City report the Allegheny clear of ice at that point and falling.

The Leni Leoti, from Parkersburg, is the only arrival we have to report, and the Lorena, for St. Louis, was the only departure. The Pine Grove, from Cincinnati, was due here last evening, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Leni Leoti on her recent up trip was obliged to lie up at Steubenville for considerable length of time, in consequence of the heavy floating ice.

The following dispatches were received at the Board of Trade to-day:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28—River has risen five feet during the past twenty-four hours, and now rising slowly with 30 feet to Louisville, and 13 feet on the falls. Capt. Wray Harton arrived, and returns to Pittsburgh to-day. Weather clear and spring like—mercury 40 degrees above zero.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 28—River rising again with 14 feet in the canal, and 11 feet falls. Unloading boat water on falls. Weather cloudy and warm. Financier arrived from Pittsburgh. Columbia from St. Louis departed for Pittsburgh last evening.

The Nora, Capt. H. H. Devinney, is filling up steadily for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will leave to-day without fail. Mr. William Blackstock, formerly of the Americus, has charge of the office.

The Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, for New Orleans, and the Yorktown, Capt. Wash. Egbert, for Nashville, are filling up slowly, but willget off within a day or two.

The new steamer Emma No. 3, Capt. J. H. Maratta, is announced for St. Louis, leaving on Saturday next.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express.....2:30 a m	Mail.....1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line.....2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m	Pittsburgh Exp's 8:50 a m
Mail.....11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom..7:55 a m
Phila. Express..3:30 p m	Mail Accom.....9:30 a m
Johnstown Ac'n. 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.10:50 a m
Fast Line.....10:00 p m	Pitts'k Erie Mail..12:35 p m
1st Mail Accom. 6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:30 p m
" " 10:45 a m	3d Mail Accom.. 1:50 p m
" " 6:05 p m	Phila. Express... 2:05 p m
2d Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.. 6:20 p m
" " 3:00 p m	Altoona Accom.
	& Emig't Train...01:40 p m

The church train' eaves Wain' Station every Sunday at 9:55 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....2:55 a m	Fast Line.....3:20 a m
Express.....3:00 p m	Mail.....12:05 p m
Express.....7:20 p m	Express.....12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation 5:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.....8 m	Express.....2:05 a m
Express.....:56 p m	Express.....9:15 p m
Express.....7:35 p m	Mail.....6:15 p m
Wheeling Exp's 5:15 p m	

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 6:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., 6:40 p. m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:40 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p.